

U.S. Dismissed Marcos's Claim He Led War Resistance Unit

By Jeff Gerth
and Joel Brinkley
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. Army investigators concluded after World War II that official claims by Ferdinand E. Marcos that he headed a guerrilla resistance unit during the Japanese occupation of his country were "fraudulent and absurd."

Throughout his political career, Mr. Marcos, now president of the Philippines, has portrayed himself as a heroic guerrilla leader, and the image has been central to his political appeal.

In almost every speech throughout his career, Mr. Marcos has referred to his war record and guerrilla experiences in part to show that he is more capable than his opponent, Corason C. Aquino, of handling the present Communist insurgency. But documents that had rested out of public view in U.S. government archives for 35 years show that repeated army investigations found no foundation for Mr. Marcos's official claims to the United States.

Mr. Marcos had claimed that he led a guerrilla force called Ang Mañana (Tomorrow) in military operations against Japanese forces from 1942 to 1944.

In the records themselves, he wrote that he strongly protested the army's findings and said that "a great number of officers and men" of the unit.

Since Mr. Marcos became president, the name Mañana has been given to the government-owned broadcasting network, the main north-south highway on Luzon island and a hall in the presidential palace.

The name is variously translated as "The Free Men, or Noblemen." In 1978, the National Assembly considered renaming the name Mañana.

From 1945 to 1948, various U.S. Army officers reported Mr. Marcos's two requests for official recognition of the unit, calling his claims distorted, exaggerated, and contradictory.

Army investigations finally concluded that Mañana was a "ghost unit" and that "no such unit ever existed" as a guerrilla organization during the war.

In addition, the U.S. Veterans' Administration, which had recognized Mr. Marcos as a war hero, found in 1950 that some people who had claimed membership in Mr. Marcos's unit had been arrested by the Japanese as "collaborators" rather than fighting the Japanese. They also had engaged in "active activity," the VA said, such as selling contraband to the enemy.

The records contained no direct evidence linking Mr. Marcos to those activities.

The records, many of which were classified secret until 1958, were on file at the army records center in St. Louis until they were donated to the National Archives in Washington in November 1984.

When a Filipino opposition figure requested access to the records a few weeks after the August 1983 assassination in Manila of the opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino Jr., the army refused to let him see them.

Alfred W. McCoy, a historian, discovered the documents among hundreds of thousands of others several months ago while at the National Archives researching a book on World War II in the Philippines.

When Mr. McCoy came upon the Mañana files he was allowed to review and copy them along with others. Archives officials did not turn what the documents contained until after they were copied.

Richard J. Kessler, a scholar on the Philippines at the Carnegie Endowment in Washington, said that Mr. Marcos's military record "was one of the central factors in his developing a political power base."

In the Philippines, Mr. Marcos is widely known as the nation's most decorated war hero. The Philippine government says he won 32 medals for heroism during World War II, including several from the U.S. Army.

Two of the medals were for his activities as a guerrilla leader, but the rest were for exploits before the U.S. surrender in 1942 or of others' return of U.S. forces to Luzon, the main Philippine island, in 1945.

The validity of those medals has been challenged by Philippine and American journalists as well as others. In response, the Philippine government has "vigorously" contended that they were properly earned and that the records validating them were destroyed in a fire.

When the Philippine newspaper We Forum published an article in 1982 questioning Mr. Marcos's war record, government authorities closed the paper.

The issue of his medals is not addressed in the records he is not addressed in the records.

Like thousands of other Filipinos after the war, Mr. Marcos joined the army to fight the Japanese. In his position, he certified that his unit had engaged in numerous armed clashes with the Japanese, as well as sabotage and intelligence gathering throughout a vast region of Luzon. He said the unit had been the pre-eminent guerrilla force on Luzon.

In his reports to the army, Mr. Marcos claimed that his unit's membership varied widely, from 300 men to 8,300. In the years since the war, he has claimed that Ma-



Ferdinand E. Marcos as a young Philippine officer

Marcos Insists He Headed Unit

United Press International

MANILA — President Ferdinand E. Marcos denied Thursday that he had claimed falsely to have led a resistance unit during the Japanese occupation of the Philippines.

"Our opponents say Marcos was not a real guerrilla," the president told several thousand people in a campaign speech in the slum district of Tondo.

"You who are here in Tondo and fought under me and who were part of my guerrilla organization — you answer them, these enemy individuals, especially the foreign press."

Of his election opponents, he said: "Look at them. These people who were collaborating with the enemy when we were fighting the enemy."

Mr. Marcos did not identify the alleged collaborators. But Jose Laurel, father of the opposition vice presidential candidate, Salvador H. Laurel, said he was president of the puppet government during the Japanese occupation. The father-in-law of the presidential candidate, Corason C. Aquino, was his agricultural minister.

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Fire Kills 38 in a Hotel in New Delhi
Police and firemen rescued many guests early Thursday morning when a fire swept through a hotel, the Siddhant Continental, in the Indian capital. About 80 people were swept from the hotel.

Thatcher Admits Her Office Allowed Leak

By Joseph Lelyveld
New York Times Service

LONDON — In one of her most difficult afternoons in the House of Commons since she became prime minister, Margaret Thatcher admitted Thursday that the leak of a letter that embarrassed a member of her government had been authorized by her own office.

Her formal statement to the House, reporting on an official inquiry into the source of the leak, gave new intensity to a drawn-out controversy that has damaged the standing of her government over a small, insolvent helicopter company called Westland.

It also raised new questions about the future of Lord Brittan, the secretary for trade and industry and the cabinet member responsible for carrying out Mrs. Thatcher's policies in the affair.

Mrs. Thatcher said Thursday that it was Mr. Brittan who authorized the leak of sections of a letter from the solicitor-general, Sir Patrick Mayhew, to Michael Heseltine, then the defense secretary.

He was doing so, she went on, Mr. Brittan cleared his action with her office but not with Sir Patrick.

She herself was not immediately informed by her aides, the prime minister maintained.

The prime minister was greeted by boos of derisive laughter when she said the official inquiry had led to a conclusion that no prosecution would be justified.

She said that Mr. Brittan had an obligation to make available the information in the letter — a finding by the solicitor-general that an earlier letter from Mr. Heseltine to an investment banker had been misleading — but she did not attempt to defend his recourse to a press leak.

"I did not like the way it was done," she said near the end of the grueling 50-minute debate, appearing to distance herself politically from Mr. Brittan, who was seated by her side.

A spokesman in the prime minister's office, however, said there was still no expectation that Mr. Brittan would resign.

Under cautious questioning from members of the opposition after she completed her statement, Mrs. Thatcher repeatedly refused to say whether she had learned that Mr. Brittan had been responsible for the leak.

Opposition members then accused her of instituting an investigation, or possible investigation, into the leak.

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

The New York Times Service

Prospects for a worldwide agreement on oil production seem extremely remote, most analysts said. OPEC's 13 members have been unable to agree even on themselves or to share the burden of declining sales.

Kaare Kristiansen, the oil minister of Norway, a major non-OPEC producer, said.

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 4)

Oil Prices Fall On Warning by Saudis to Cut World Output

By Bob Hargerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Oil prices dropped as much as \$1.50 a barrel in chaotic trading Thursday as Saudi Arabia warned of further steep declines unless production was reduced worldwide.

"It's a panic," Thomas Wade, a senior vice president at U.S.-based Coastal States Trading, said of this week's price drop.

Humphrey Harrison, an oil analyst at the London stockbrokerage of Fisk, Newson-Smith & Co., said, "No one knows where it's going to end, and this is the really worrying thing."

Selling pressure, already strong, increased after Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi oil minister, was quoted by Opec, the news agency of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, as saying that prices could fall below \$15 a barrel unless all producers, including those outside Opec, reached an agreement to limit production.

The Saudi minister was quoted as saying that Opec members would be willing to restrain their output if non-Opec producers did the same but that Opec output would have to remain above the group's current self-imposed ceiling of 16 million barrels a day.

Although cheaper oil is expected to spur economic growth and reduce inflation in most countries, analysts are deepening alarm at the ability of such oil producers as Nigeria and Mexico to pay their debts and about the health of U.S. banks that have lent heavily on the security of oil.

Brent crude, the most widely traded North Sea oil, was quoted in London late Thursday at about \$18.50 a barrel for February delivery, up from a low of around \$17.50 but down from \$20 on Wednesday.

Brent for March delivery traded for as little as about \$17 before recovering.

On the New York Mercantile Exchange, West Texas Intermediate crude, the delivery closest at \$18.80 a barrel Thursday after recovering from a low of \$16.60, compared with \$20.81 Wednesday.

Prospects for a worldwide agreement on oil production seem extremely remote, most analysts said. OPEC's 13 members have been unable to agree even on themselves or to share the burden of declining sales.

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(Continued on Page 5, Col. 4)

U.S. Fighters To Fly Near Libyan Coast

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has ordered extensive navy flight operations off Libya for a week starting Friday, Pentagon officials said Thursday.

"You could call it part of the war of nerves," the administration official said. He said the navy planes would be in easy spotting distance of the Libyan radar, but would not cross into the country's air space during the flight operations.

Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, claims the entire Gulf of Sidra and the air overhead as his country's territory; the United States recognizes Libyan sovereignty in the sea and air only 12 miles (19 kilometers) out from the Libyan coast.

The United States was still debating Thursday, officials said, whether navy planes would fly over the Gulf of Sidra in what Colonel Qadhafi might consider a provocative act.

"There is plenty of water north of the gulf for us to fly over and still be seen on Libyan radar," said one official. He was indicating that a show of force need not be openly provocative to send Libya "a message" of U.S. capability to retaliate quickly for any terrorist act.

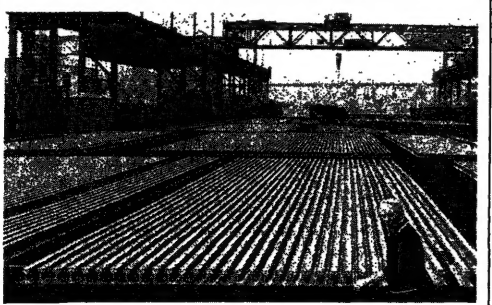
Mr. Reagan has said the United States has proof that Libya provided assistance to the terrorists who killed 19 people at the Rome and Vienna airports on Dec. 27.

Colonel Qadhafi said he is allowing his country to be used as a training base for terrorists, but has denied any connection with the airport attacks.

[A U.S. official, explaining the flight operations, said, "We are engaged in a strong message." United Press International reported from Washington. "They're starting to lean back in their chairs. We want to let them know we're serious. This terrorist business has got to stop and we're prepared to do something if it doesn't."

The order for extensive operations was issued Tuesday in the National Security Council.

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 2)



A Krupp steel plant at Rheinhausen, near Duisburg, West Germany.

Subsidy Era Ends for European Steel

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — Europe's steelmakers were warned from government subsidies this month.

The five-year bill to establish an industry able to adjust to a shrinking, more-competitive market came to \$40 billion.

Since the early 1970s, when Western steel production reached a peak, Europe has deliberately limited its steelmaking capacity by shutting mills and scrapping heavily in modernization.

As they do for thousands of industries, Western Europe's taxpayers cautioned the changes with subsidies. The Common Market and governments have paid more than 35 billion European Currency Units (\$39.8 billion) since 1980 to steel companies in Belgium, Britain, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and West Germany.

Despite some problems, the results are starting to show, Brin, for example, has eliminated more than two-thirds of nearly 200,000 steel jobs. And the British Steel Corp. after being described by the OECD as "near-

Getting Down to Business Europe's New Approaches to Competition

In the face of American and Japanese competition, Western Europe faces a major test not just of its technological prowess, but also of its capacity to make far-reaching economic and social changes. This is the sixth in a series of articles, appearing from time to time, focusing on these issues.

A hopeless case? In 1980, is considered today to be trailing only Japan and Korea mills as a competitive producer.

The turnaround is significant, according to numerous businessmen and political leaders interviewed recently, but the use of subsidies is sometimes abused and obsolete. They feel that Europe has often wasted time and money trying to prop up troubled heavy industries, which have the political power to insist on subsidies because they are usually made by large companies with few other jobs.

Originally intended to tide over Europe's metal industries in what was thought to be a temporary crisis, the subsidies designed the drastic action required by the

revolution occurring in the world economy. "The longer you drag out the agony, the more it costs in the end," warns Carlo De Benedetti, the chairman of Olivetti and an advocate of high technology at Europe's only hope for the future.

Now, as European opinion wakes up to intensified competition, politicians are turning to different remedies. Subsidies are being cut or redirected into areas in which Europe can compete against the United States, Japan and newly industrialized countries.

Europe has made sustained and painful decisions, which are not yet finished, but the ball is done," says Ericenne Davignon, (Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)

Fat? It's Who You Are That Counts Genes Outweigh Lifestyle and Eating Habits, Study Finds

By Christine Russell
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Heredity, rather than family lifestyle during early childhood, is the dominant factor in determining whether a person becomes an obese adult, according to an apparently definitive new study.

It has long been known that fatness runs in families but long debated whether it is the genes we inherit or the way we live and eat that makes the most difference.

The conclusion in favor of heredity comes from a survey of 540 adults in Denmark who had been adopted as infants.

American and Danish researchers found a strong relationship between how fat the adoptees were as adults and the obesity of their natural parents. But, to the scientists' surprise, they found no such relationship between the adoptees' obesity and the degree of fatness of the adoptive parents with whom they had spent their childhood.

The team, headed by a University of Pennsylvania obesity specialist, Dr. Albert J. Stunkard, concluded that while "genetic" influences are important determinants, "body fatness," childhood

family environment alone has little or no effect.

The researchers looked at four weight classes — thin, median weight, overweight and obese — and allowed the adults in the study to report on their own data, an approach Dr. Stunkard said had been validated by other studies.

The study concluded that genes appeared to "exert their effect across the whole range of body fatness, even those that are very fat," Dr. Stunkard also noted that "mothers had more influence on

body weight of children than did fathers," with the mothers' effect being stronger on daughters than on sons.

The findings may play a role in resolving the "nature vs. nurture" debate about the relative importance of genetic and environmental contributions to obesity.

The study's strong support of genetics "appears to resolve the controversy," said Dr. Theodore B. Van Itallie, a Columbia University professor.

"The study's findings are unequivocal," he wrote in an editorial in the New England Journal of Medicine, where the research was published Wednesday.

Anticipating that some people might use the conclusions of the new research as an excuse for giving up on dietary or exercise efforts to control weight, he cautioned that "a defeatist view of the problem is unjustified."

"As members of a sedentary and food-laden society, obesity-prone persons who wish to control their weight must learn to maintain a relatively high level of activity and to eat defensively," said Dr. Van Itallie, who is co-director of the obesity research center at St.

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 5)

Chicago Sports, Politics: Full-Time Occupations

By Andrew H. Malcolm
New York Times Service

CHICAGO — There are six spectator sports played professionally in this city: basketball, hockey, soccer, football and politics.

The trouble is that football is seasonal and played only once a week. Politics, on the other hand, is played every day, all day and all night. And each morning the newspapers carry the scores of the day's encounters — who won, who lost, who's finished, who's not.

Chicago did not invent municipal corruption. But the nation's third-largest city has practiced it into a municipal institution

with the same smiling, hard-bitting, style as its football team.

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INSIDE

Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo, a candidate in Portugal's presidential election Sunday.

Yasuhiro Nakasone has vowed to seek a shift from Japan's export economy to ease tensions.

Thirty persons were killed in a clash between rival tribes in South Africa.

Personal income and personal spending rose in the U.S. in December.

Samuel A. Adams, who is also known as Michael Burket, is said to have expressed an interest in combating Chicago political corruption two years ago, shortly after he was elected to the city council.

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Nakasone Vows to Seek Shift From Export Economy

By John Burgess
Washington Post Staff Writer

TOKYO — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has declared that he is pursuing a fundamental restructuring of Japan's export-oriented economy with the goal of bringing long-term solutions to its emotional trade disputes with much of the rest of the world.

In an interview Wednesday with reporters and editors from The Washington Post and Newsweek magazine led by Katharine Graham, chairman of the board of The Washington Post Co., Mr. Nakasone pointed to a major commission report due in March as the main trade initiative that Japan would offer this spring.

Mr. Nakasone said he was warning business leaders that Japan is at a point where it must act or risk serious consequences.

"If we continue to win in the game of Mas-Jongg, no friend will come to play with you any longer," Mr. Nakasone said, referring to the game of Japanese cards.

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means in Washington this spring. They also want to create a cordial atmosphere for an economic summit meeting. Mr. Nakasone is a sponsor in Tokyo.

Mr. Nakasone said the Diet, or parliament, would begin debating the commission's recommendations before the summit meeting convenes in May.

If the commission proposes changes as fundamental as Mr. Nakasone indicated, he may face a major challenge in turning them into policy. Some of the concepts are in conflict with the principles that built Japan's postwar prosperity.

Mr. Nakasone said the commission was looking at ways to avoid the buildup of large foreign exchange reserves resulting from trade surpluses and to shift the economy away from dependence on exports for growth.

Several years ago, such ideas were almost heretical in Japan, which tended to view itself as a poor country with no resources and whose postwar accomplishments were wiped out by the war. Recently, however, they have gained a certain acceptance among the ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

Officials say the panel's ideas have yet to take firm shape. But

chief among them is a way to increase domestic demand. Japan's postwar prosperity has been based on consumption. Low interest rates, high savings and heavy investment in industry, housing, infrastructure and other things as well as exports, have helped Japan to a position of economic strength.

But a consensus is building in Japan that the country should start enjoying more of its wealth and help the domestic economy. That, it is argued, would give Japan a better standard of living and help the trade problem by absorbing more products and consuming at home some of what would otherwise be exported.

The question remains of how this can be accomplished. Mr. Nakasone refuses to see what is regarded as the most efficient means to stoke the domestic economy, increased government spending, because of its long-term goal to reduce public budget deficits since 1970.

Attention has thus focused on getting into circulation the big reserves of cash that have built up in the private sector. Much of this money is flowing to New York to buy U.S. government securities at high interest rates.

Mr. Nakasone suggests deregulating

the summer of 1945. To support the application, he included a 29-page typed document titled "Ang Ma Mahabika." The document was submitted by Mr. Marcos, but the recognition was only for his services and not for his role in the resistance.

One document said that the resistance was the result of the division of Luzon in January 1945. One document said that the resistance was the result of the division of Luzon in January 1945.

Mr. Marcos and 25 other men who were listed as Mahabika members in the spring of 1945 was "of limited military value."

The army records include conflicting statements on whether the United States intended to recognize the 111 men as individuals, or as a Mahabika unit attached to U.S. forces after the invasion.

It is clear throughout the records that at no time did the army recognize that any unit designated itself as Mahabika or entered as a guerrilla force in the years of the Japanese occupation, 1942 to 1945.

The records are a small part of a voluminous file containing more than a million documents on military activities in the Philippines during and after World War II. Approximately 400 pages of the records relate to the government's investigations of Mr. Marcos and his claims.

Mr. Marcos, an American history professor at the University of New South Wales in Sydney, Australia, said he was "amazed" when he found the records last year. He said he worked alone with the records by himself until this month.

He brought them to the attention of The New York Times last week.

The records were reviewed at the National Archives, where officials confirmed their authenticity.

The records, in addition, several former U.S. military officers who played important roles in the sequence of events described in the records were interviewed.

These officers served in the Philippines during the war, and some were Filipino guerrillas in the areas where Mr. Marcos said his unit had operated.

They also thought most of them say they are strong supporters of Mr. Marcos today, the officers also confirmed the basic findings in the records and said they had not been aware of Mahabika's activities during the war.

They also said they had not heard of Mr. Marcos as a guerrilla leader until they read his claims.

Ray C. Hunt, a U.S. Army officer who served in the Philippines and was a former army captain who directed guerrilla activities in Pangasinan province north of Manila during the war, said: "Mr. Marcos was the leader of a large guerrilla organization, no way. Nothing like that could have happened without my knowledge."

Interviewed at his home in Orlando, Florida, Mr. Hunt said he took no position in the current Philippine election campaign, although he believed in Mr. Marcos.

As he read through the records the first time, including Mr. Marcos' own description of Mahabika's wartime activities, he said: "This is not true, no. Holy cow. All of this is a complete fabrication."

The documents, the latest of which are dated the early 1950s, include no indication that Mr. Marcos appealed the army's final ruling that his unit was not a guerrilla force in the Philippines.

As commanding officer of the unit, Mr. Marcos applied for U.S. recognition of his guerrilla force in

tion, tax incentives and shorter work weeks as ways to increase domestic demand.

Another question being explored by the commission is industrial structure. Japan's postwar strategy was to make almost everything itself, even if someone else could do the job more cheaply.

The commission is studying the possibility of ending some inefficient low-technology industries and buying such goods abroad.

The move would also address complaints of newly industrializing countries such as South Korea and Singapore, which want to sell more in Japan.

On foreign affairs, Mr. Nakasone said he was satisfied with the recently concluded visit of Edward A. Shevardnadze, the first Soviet foreign minister to visit Japan in 10 years.

"It is fair for me to say that movements have been made for greater relaxation of tension between Japan and the Soviet Union," he said.

"However, we must wait until we can ascertain that the Soviet side through its actions is moving in the direction of the words they have uttered so far."



Yasuhiro Nakasone

WORLD BRIEFS

Courier Pleads Guilty in U.S. Spy Case

WASHINGTON (AP) — Randy Miles Jeffries, a former messenger for a company that transcribes secret sessions in the House of Representatives, pleaded guilty Thursday to a reduced charge of delivering national defense documents to a person who was not entitled to receive them.

Mr. Jeffries, 26, who was arrested Dec. 20 after he allegedly offered to sell three classified documents for \$5,000 to an FBI undercover agent posing as a Soviet official, faces a maximum sentence of 10 years in prison and a \$250,000 fine.

The government had agreed to drop an espionage charge of delivering national defense documents to a person who was not entitled to receive them, which carries a maximum sentence of life imprisonment. A sentencing date was not set.

Bomb Explosion in Pakistan Kills 2

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — At least two people were killed and 29 others injured Thursday when a bomb blast demolished the Pakistan International Airlines office in a government building in Peshawar, the authorities said.

The bomb was apparently left near the state-owned airlines' ticket counter. It shattered the office packed with people making reservations.

The blast is the latest in a series of bombings in Peshawar, capital of the northern Pakistani province about 40 miles (about 65 kilometers) from the Afghan border. A bomb exploded Sunday in a butcher shop, killing a boy and wounding 15 others. Peshawar is the headquarters for a number of Pakistan-based Afghan guerrilla groups fighting the Communist government of Afghanistan.

Peres Sees Slight Progress on Talks

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel said Thursday that he and King Hussein of Jordan, through mediation by a U.S. envoy, had made slight progress toward direct peace talks.

He said he believed Hussein would make one last try to win an agreement on conditions for a cease-fire and the withdrawal of the Palestine Liberation Organization, before looking for an alternative to PLO participation in such talks.

Mr. Peres was speaking on American television from London, where he met Richard W. Murphy, an assistant U.S. secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs on Wednesday and Thursday. Mr. Murphy talked with Hussein in London on Sunday. Mr. Peres, asked if progress was being made, said: "I think, yes, a little bit."

Northern Ireland Voters Go to Polls

BELFAST (AP) — Under heavy armed guard, voters in Northern Ireland went to the polls Thursday in parliamentary elections that put the historic British-Irish split at the center of the vote.

The elections were forced by the mass resignation from the British Parliament of Northern Ireland's 15 Protestant legislators in protest of the British government's refusal to grant Ireland a referendum on the issue of Irish reunification.

"If any prime minister rejects the ballot box, then they are asking for anarchy," said the Reverend Ian Paisley, a prominent Protestant minister who is leading opposition to the accord.



Ian Paisley

Salvadorans Say U.S. Made Threats

SAN SALVADOR (Reuters) — The U.S. government threatened to withhold military and economic aid from the Salvadoran government if it did not launch a series of economic and social reforms, Salvadoran government and military officials said Thursday. U.S. Embassy officials have denied the allegations.

The Salvadoran officials said the pressure was applied through the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador and by Ambassador Edwin S. Conn and the Agency for International Development. An embassy spokesman accused the government of President Jose Napoleón Duarte of "gringo bashing" in an bid to shift the blame for the unpopular measures, announced by Duarte on Tuesday.

In an attempt to stabilize the country's economy, Mr. Duarte devalued El Salvador's currency, limited imports and raised oil and public transport prices.

France Favors Private SDI Contracts

MARCOUSSIS, France (AP) — Defense Minister Paul Quilès said Thursday that his government was "in favor" of private French companies winning contracts to work on the U.S. research program for a space-based defense.

President François Mitterrand has ruled out official French participation in the program, which the Strategic Defense Initiative, but Mr. Quilès, noting "the tremendous worldwide explosion, most notably by the United States, in the development of these armaments systems," said the government "far from being opposed to agreements by French businesses to enter into contracts with other firms, notably American firms, is completely in favor of it."

For the Record

Yelena G. Bonner has returned to a hospital in Boston and may have to remain there several days for treatment of complications related to open-heart surgery Jan. 13, her son-in-law said. The Soviet dissident, who is 62, was hospitalized in London after a heart operation.

Josef Starnitz, leader of the Angolan rebel movement, UNITA, will meet with the U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, during a visit to the United States at the end of the month, the State Department said.

Nepal will hold its third general election May 12 to select 112 legislators for the National Assembly.

The European Commission, the executive arm of the European Community, will donate \$17 million in emergency food aid to Ethiopia and Sudan, the commission said Thursday.

Uganda Rebels Capture Town Near Kampala

KAMPALA, Uganda (AP) — Rebels of the National Resistance Army overran the southern Kampala suburb of Rubaga on Thursday and heavy fighting erupted in many parts of the capital, diplomats and other residents said.

A United Press International correspondent in Rubaga said the rebels, dressed in a motley collection of camouflage uniforms and heavy fighting erupted in many parts of the capital, diplomats and other residents said.

The leaders of Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania, who have scheduled an emergency meeting Friday in Nairobi to discuss the situation in Uganda, are expected to discuss the rebels' capture of the town.

Yoweri Museveni, the leader of the National Resistance Army, has also been invited to the meeting, but a spokesman for the rebels said it was unlikely the guerrilla chief would attend.

The Ugandan foreign minister, Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania, said that President Yoweri Museveni of Tanzania had been invited to the meeting, but a spokesman for the rebels said it was unlikely the guerrilla chief would attend.

The Ugandan foreign minister, Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania, said that President Yoweri Museveni of Tanzania had been invited to the meeting, but a spokesman for the rebels said it was unlikely the guerrilla chief would attend.

Aquino Vows She'd Repeal Decree Laws

By William Branigan
Washington Post Staff Writer

MANILA — Corason C. Aquino, the opposition candidate in the Philippine presidential election, vowed a program of political measures Thursday that she said would "undo the dictatorship" of President Ferdinand E. Marcos, and she warned him not to "frustrate the will of the people" in next month's voting.

In her most scathing speech in her campaign for the presidency, Mrs. Aquino described Mr. Marcos as a "dying dictator" who is struggling to hold on to power through an electoral campaign of "fraud and lies."

She pledged that, if elected, she would "dismantle the dictatorial edifice Mr. Marcos has built" during his 20 years in power and, in its place, "build for our people a genuine democracy."

For the first time, Mrs. Aquino said she would just go to the polls and "undo the dictatorship" of Mr. Marcos.

She previously indicated that a new government would put Mr. Marcos on trial for the assassination in 1983 of her husband, Benigno S. Aquino Jr.

Mrs. Aquino presented what she called her "political program" at a Rotary Club luncheon of 1,300 people. She said she would "undo the dictatorship" of Mr. Marcos.

She said she would "undo the dictatorship" of Mr. Marcos.



Corason C. Aquino and Salvador H. Laurel flashlights.

for Laban, meaning fight, during a recent trip to Marcos Park in La Union province. The bust is of Mr. Marcos.

frustrate the will of the Filipino people, because you will have an angry people on your hands."

She apparently referred to concerns among opposition politicians that Mrs. Aquino's ruling party is preparing to carry out electoral fraud, vote-buying and intimidation of voters as the campaign enters its final two weeks.

Mrs. Aquino also said she was "generally disgusted" with the way Mr. Marcos is campaigning.

"Without battling an opponent," she said, "he tells the most brazen lies."

She cited the president's assertions that she represents Communist rebels, seeks a succession deal with Muslim separatists in the southern Philippines and intends to use decree-making powers to recognize the government if she is elected.

"This man is desperate," Mrs. Aquino said. "He will stop at nothing. Can we allow an inveterate liar to represent us in the family of nations?"

In response to the question, the crowd of businessmen and professionals roared, "No!"

She said she had "immediately

U.S. Army Dismissed Marcos's Claim That He Led Resistance Unit in War

(Continued from Page 1)

harika was a force of 3,200 men. Shortly after the war, the army recognized the claims of 111 men who were on the Mahabika roster submitted by Mr. Marcos, but the recognition was only for his services and not for his role in the resistance.

One document said that the resistance was the result of the division of Luzon in January 1945. One document said that the resistance was the result of the division of Luzon in January 1945.

Mr. Marcos and 25 other men who were listed as Mahabika members in the spring of 1945 was "of limited military value."

The army records include conflicting statements on whether the United States intended to recognize the 111 men as individuals, or as a Mahabika unit attached to U.S. forces after the invasion.

It is clear throughout the records that at no time did the army recognize that any unit designated itself as Mahabika or entered as a guerrilla force in the years of the Japanese occupation, 1942 to 1945.

The records are a small part of a voluminous file containing more than a million documents on military activities in the Philippines during and after World War II. Approximately 400 pages of the records relate to the government's investigations of Mr. Marcos and his claims.

Mr. Marcos, an American history professor at the University of New South Wales in Sydney, Australia, said he was "amazed" when he found the records last year. He said he worked alone with the records by himself until this month.

He brought them to the attention of The New York Times last week.

The records were reviewed at the National Archives, where officials confirmed their authenticity.

The records, in addition, several former U.S. military officers who played important roles in the sequence of events described in the records were interviewed.

These officers served in the Philippines during the war, and some were Filipino guerrillas in the areas where Mr. Marcos said his unit had operated.

They also thought most of them say they are strong supporters of Mr. Marcos today, the officers also confirmed the basic findings in the records and said they had not been aware of Mahabika's activities during the war.

They also said they had not heard of Mr. Marcos as a guerrilla leader until they read his claims.

Ray C. Hunt, a U.S. Army officer who served in the Philippines and was a former army captain who directed guerrilla activities in Pangasinan province north of Manila during the war, said: "Mr. Marcos was the leader of a large guerrilla organization, no way. Nothing like that could have happened without my knowledge."

Interviewed at his home in Orlando, Florida, Mr. Hunt said he took no position in the current Philippine election campaign, although he believed in Mr. Marcos.

As he read through the records the first time, including Mr. Marcos' own description of Mahabika's wartime activities, he said: "This is not true, no. Holy cow. All of this is a complete fabrication."

The documents, the latest of which are dated the early 1950s, include no indication that Mr. Marcos appealed the army's final ruling that his unit was not a guerrilla force in the Philippines.

As commanding officer of the unit, Mr. Marcos applied for U.S. recognition of his guerrilla force in

The U.S. Veterans Administration found that some people who had claimed membership in Mr. Marcos's unit had actually been committing 'atrocities' against civilians rather than fighting the Japanese.

The author is never identified, but in two places he lapses into the first person in discussing Mr. Marcos's exploits, an indication that the work was done by a close associate of Mr. Marcos.

The submissions from Mr. Marcos say that when Mahabika was formed in December 1942, it already had been operating for several months. It carried out guerrilla operations throughout the Philippines and was a "dangerous" newspaper three times a day, Mr. Marcos wrote.

Membership rosters submitted with the claims listed the names of more than 300 Mahabika members. But Mr. Marcos included no documents or copies of the Mahabika newspaper to support the claim because, he wrote, all evidence would be taken from the U.S. invasion of Luzon to continuous searches by the Japanese.

The official records indicate that the army grew suspicious of Mr. Marcos's claims immediately. Mr. Marcos contended that he had been in a northern province "in an intelligence mission" and was not able to get back to Mahabika headquarters at that time because the U.S. invasion force on Luzon cut him off from Manila.

But in the first recorded response to Mr. Marcos's recognition request, in September 1945, Major Harry McKinnis of the U.S. Army noted that the U.S. invasion of Luzon had not begun until a month later and "could not have influenced his banding his outfit."

As a result, Major McKinnis suggested an "inquiry into the veracity of Mr. Marcos's claims."

And almost two years later, the army wrote Mr. Marcos to notify him of the final finding that his application for recognition was "not favorably considered."

The official notice cited three reasons for the denial.

• Mahabika had not actually been in the field fighting the Japanese since December 1942.

• Mahabika had no "definite organization" and "adequate records were not maintained."

• Mahabika was not controlled adequately "because of the decision of its commanding officer, Mr. Marcos, to operate in the

Fire Kills 38 in Hotel in New Delhi

NEW DELHI — An early morning fire killed at least 38 people in a New Delhi luxury hotel Thursday. Other guests escaped from the 10-story building in their nightgowns, some by sliding down fire escape.

The dead included at least 14 foreigners. Australian, British, Japanese, a Bulgarian, an Iraqi and diplomats from West Germany and Argentina were among the dead, it was reported.

The authorities said at least 80 people were injured.

[A U.S. Embassy spokesman said one American was killed and another critically injured. The Associated Press reported.]

The police said the fire broke out after midnight in the basement of the Siddharth Continental Hotel and gutted the three lower floors, sending black smoke pouring through elevator shafts and ventilators. The hotel is owned by Siddharth International Hotels Ltd. of India, and is not affiliated with the worldwide Intercontinental chain.

"It was a nightmare," said a Belgian survivor, Philip Demeyer. "I even tried to get out by the balcony from a third floor window but gave

up and fled through the fire exit when I found it."

Delhi's chief executive, Air Vice Marshal H.L. Kapoor, ordered a judicial inquiry to fix responsibility for the fire and review fire-fighting and safety operations.

Marcel Kapur said that of the 24 dead who had been identified, 14 were foreigners and the others were Indians.

The Press Trust of India said 22 of the victims were foreigners but did not give their nationalities.

Diplomats said six Americans, 10 Britons, 12 Japanese and several Russians escaped.

The dead diplomats were Gurinder Singh, head of consulate at the West German Embassy, and Juan Javier Kinsch, minister in the Argentine Embassy.

Amr Nahr, minister of state for internal security, said: "We don't think at this stage it is sabotage, but we are looking into it."

Officials said the fire broke out about 1:30 A.M. in a basement banquet hall and spread quickly before being brought under control just after 7 A.M. by 250 firefighters and 65 fire trucks.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Leads Guilty in U.S. Spy Case

WASHINGTON — A federal grand jury on Thursday returned a verdict in the case of a man accused of spying for the Soviet Union. The jury found the man guilty of espionage and conspiracy to commit espionage. The man, who was arrested in 1979, is now facing a maximum sentence of 30 years in prison.

Plosion in Pakistan

ISLAMABAD — A bomb exploded in a crowded market in Islamabad on Thursday, killing at least 10 people and wounding dozens more. The explosion occurred near a government building. The cause of the explosion is still under investigation.

Slight Progress on Talks

WASHINGTON — A State Department spokesman said on Thursday that there was "slight progress" in the talks between the United States and the Soviet Union regarding the arms reduction treaty. The talks are part of a series of negotiations aimed at reducing the number of nuclear weapons in Europe.

Ireland Voters Go to Polls

DUBLIN — Irish voters went to the polls on Thursday to elect members of the Dail, the Irish parliament. The election was held in the 12th Dail election since 1982. The results of the election are expected to be announced in the coming days.

ns Say U.S. Made Three

WASHINGTON — The State Department said on Thursday that the United States had made three major breakthroughs in the negotiations with the Soviet Union regarding the arms reduction treaty. The breakthroughs were in the areas of the number of weapons to be reduced, the time frame for the reductions, and the verification process.

ors Private SDI Cont

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives on Thursday passed a bill that would allow the President to use funds from the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) program for private research and development. The bill is part of a larger effort to speed up the development of SDI technology.

ord

WASHINGTON — The President's Council on Economic Advisors on Thursday released a report that the U.S. economy was showing signs of recovery. The report noted that the unemployment rate had fallen and that consumer spending was increasing.

Rebels Captured

KAMPALA — Government forces on Thursday captured a large number of rebels in the north of Uganda. The rebels were part of a group that had been active in the region for several months. The capture of the rebels is a significant victory for the government.

U.S. Experts Foresee Big Cuts In Social, Military Spending

By Helen Dewar and Edward Walsh
Washington Post Staff Writers

WASHINGTON — The new law for a balanced U.S. budget could trigger cuts of 25 percent in domestic programs and 18 percent in military spending next year, according to congressional budget experts.

Senator Frank R. Lautenberg, a New Jersey Democrat, said the new law could have a "terminal impact on the capacity of the government to function. The Senate Budget Committee chairman, Pete V. Domenici, Republican of New Mexico, warned that the reductions could be even more severe.

The director of the Congressional Budget Office, Randolph G. Peters, said "I don't think anyone would like this legislation to take effect at this level." Superstition in the current legislative jargon for cuts.



Pete V. Domenici

The projections were made at a Senate Budget Committee hearing on Thursday on the balanced-budget act, called the Gramm-Rudolph-Hollings law, which sets the target for fiscal year 1991 and requires automatic spending cuts if the deficit is not reduced.

James C. Miller III, D-Calif., said the law would force the government to cut \$100 billion from the budget for fiscal year 1991. He said the cuts would be "close to \$200 billion."

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O'Neill, Others Oppose Aid for Nicaragua Rebels

By Steven V. Roberts
New York Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's proposal to seek U.S. aid for the Nicaraguan rebels is being opposed by a group of lawmakers, including House Speaker O'Neill. The group of lawmakers is concerned that the aid would be used to support the rebels' fight against the government of Nicaragua.

Legislators said Wednesday that the administration would have difficulty if it decided to renew a request to sell advanced arms to Jordan. If it sought aid for anti-Marxist rebels in Angola.

Asked if an aid proposal for the Nicaraguan insurgents could pass, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., the speaker of the House, replied Wednesday, "Unless there is a big change in the House, I'd have to say no."

Representative Michael D. Barnes, Democrat of Maryland, who heads the subcommittee on Western Hemisphere affairs, wrote "I would like to see the President's appeal for the arms sale delayed until March 1. The sale would go ahead after that date unless the administration withdrew the proposal or Congress moved to block it."

At a meeting with Republican leaders Tuesday, Mr. Reagan made the appeal for the arms sale and stressed the role played in Middle East peace efforts by King Hussein of Jordan, according to Senator Thad Cochran of Mississippi.

But Senator Richard G. Lugar, Republican of Indiana, who heads the Foreign Relations Committee, told the administration two weeks ago that any request for an arms sale to Jordan "would go down to a pretty quick defeat," according to Mark Helms, a spokesman for the senator.

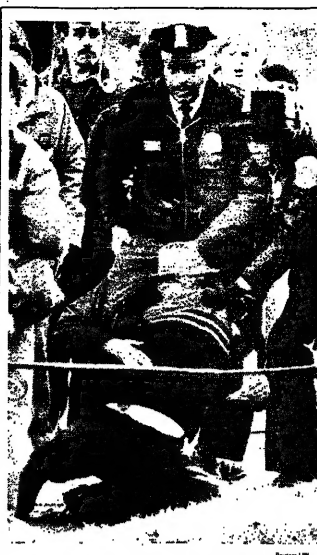
The administration will also face strong opposition if it decides to move forward with a plan to aid rebels who are fighting the Marxist government of Angola. Conservatives on Capitol Hill are arguing strenuously for such aid, and Jonas Savimbi, the leader of the rebels, is coming to Washington soon to publicize his cause.

But many lawmakers believe that aiding Mr. Savimbi would harm America's relations with other countries in the region, Mr. Helms said.

Country suddenly came upon a batch of overwhelmingly Democratic ballots.

Mr. Thompson has gone on to become the longest-serving governor in Illinois history and has announced a fourth election bid for his full term.

One of his successors as federal attorney was Daniel K. Webb, who oversaw the successful investigation into Chicago court corruption nearly two years ago. Mr. Webb is being mentioned as a Republican candidate for mayor next year.



Police grapple with a demonstrator outside a medical center in Washington where abortions are performed.

Anti-Abortionists March on Court To Mark Ruling

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — About 40,000 anti-abortion activists marched through the streets of Washington to the Supreme Court to mark the 13th anniversary of the court's landmark 1973 decision legalizing abortion. The demonstrators held aloft banners, placards, and red roses, which have become the symbol of their movement.

President Ronald Reagan, addressing a rally before the march Wednesday by electronic hookup from the White House, called women who choose not to have abortions "heroic" and said he would "overturn" the "tragedy of Roe vs. Wade," the Supreme Court decision legalizing abortion.

By your presence today, you reaffirm the self-evident truth set forth in our Declaration of Independence," Mr. Reagan said. "Together we will ensure the resources of government are not used to promote or perform abortions."

Mr. Reagan's comments marked the second consecutive year he has addressed the March for Life rally, an annual event sponsored by a coalition of anti-abortion groups.

In separate demonstrations elsewhere in the Washington area, 33 anti-abortion activists were arrested when they tried to block the entrances of clinics where abortions are performed.

Punishing Employers of Illegal Aliens Would Hurt Economy, U.S. Study Says

By Robert Pear
New York Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's Council of Economic Advisors has warned in a report that proposals to punish employers of illegal aliens would hurt the economy. The council said that such proposals would lead to job losses and higher prices for consumers.

The report, obtained Wednesday from a White House official, said there was no firm evidence that illegal aliens displaced native-born workers from jobs in the United States.

The number of jobs is not fixed, the report said, adding that alien workers contributed to an overall economic expansion whose benefits were "widely diffused." In the form of lower prices, new job opportunities and higher profits for investors.

The report concluded that immigration to the United States increased total employment and output as well as the per-capita income of the native-born population.

The council's report estimated that it would cost employers \$1.6 billion to \$2.6 billion a year to screen job applicants and sort out illegal aliens. The council did not give the basis for this estimate.

The draft report, obtained Wednesday from a White House official, said there was no firm evidence that illegal aliens displaced native-born workers from jobs in the United States.

The number of jobs is not fixed, the report said, adding that alien workers contributed to an overall economic expansion whose benefits were "widely diffused." In the form of lower prices, new job opportunities and higher profits for investors.

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FBI Links Leader Of Chicago Mob To Dorfman Murder

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The reputed boss of the Chicago Mafia, Joseph Amato, "personally approved" the 1983 murder of Allen M. Dorfman, for many years was the link between the Mafia and the Teamsters union's Central States Pension Fund, the government has charged.

Mr. Amato, described as the Mafia kingpin of Chicago and the western United States, also authorized the killing of Sam Giancana, his predecessor, FBI agents said Wednesday in affidavits filed in U.S. District Court in Kansas City.

Mr. Amato, who was once linked to an alleged Central Intelligence Agency scheme to kill Fidel Castro, was found shot to death in his suburban Chicago home in June 1975.

Mr. Amato's lawyer could not be reached for comment.

The allegations were filed as part of an effort by prosecutors to prevent Mr. Amato, 78, and three other men from being released on bond after their convictions Tuesday in Kansas City.

They were found guilty of skimming almost \$2 million from Teamsters' pension funds in Las Vegas between 1974 and 1983.

Mr. Amato's lawyer could not be reached for comment.

The allegations were filed as part of an effort by prosecutors to prevent Mr. Amato, 78, and three other men from being released on bond after their convictions Tuesday in Kansas City.

Reagan Wants Insurance For the Elderly to Cover Ruinous Medical Costs

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan intends to propose a new administration initiative to provide health insurance for the elderly against financially ruinous illnesses, according to White House officials.

Mr. Reagan will make the proposal in his State of the Union address Tuesday, a senior White House official said Thursday.

Details of such a plan, known as catastrophic insurance, are not complete, but the concept has had strong support from Mr. Reagan and the new secretary of health and human services, Otis R. Bowen, the official said Wednesday.

Mr. Reagan proposed a catastrophic health plan in 1983, but it was not approved by Congress.

Catastrophic insurance is designed to save people from financial ruin when a serious illness results in long hospitalization or costly treatment not covered by insurance. Such illnesses are relatively rare. The average hospital stay under the new prospective payment system of Medicare, the medical plan for the elderly, is under eight days. However, when serious illnesses occur, the bills usually amount to tens of thousands of dollars.

Mr. Reagan said at a news conference Jan. 7 that he had tried to put in place a catastrophic insurance plan when he was governor of California "and I couldn't get any public interest in it at all."

"I'll guess everyone has a feeling it'll never happen to them," he continued.

He said that the administration was looking at "whether we can't find something to take care of catastrophic illnesses."

Officials said the details of a catastrophic health plan would have to be worked out later. The fiscal 1987 budget, to be submitted in two weeks, does not include such a plan, officials said. They noted that one could be devised that would not increase or reduce the budget deficit.

Under the current Medicare law, a patient pays \$400 to cover the first day in the hospital, then stays as long as 60 days without charge. But a patient who stays longer has heavy out-of-pocket costs. From the 61st to the 90th day, the patient pays \$100 daily, and for days after that, \$200. After the 150th day, the patient pays the entire cost.

Under a catastrophic health plan, patients are generally asked to pay slightly higher premiums in exchange for protection against large hospital bills for a long stay. But many patients already pay for extra insurance protection that might not be needed under a comprehensive catastrophic plan.

Mr. Bowen, a former Indiana governor and professor of medicine, drafted a catastrophic health insurance plan for a hospital-insurance magazine before he was nominated and it known to have been put in high on his agenda as secretary. The plan would cover hospital bills, doctor bills and nursing homes for the elderly.

It is not known whether the administration proposal would resemble the Bowen plan.

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EPSON

U.S. Super Bowl To Be Broadcast On TV In China

Reuters

CHICAGO — The U.S. professional football championship, the Super Bowl, will be broadcast Sunday on Chinese television, promoters announced on Thursday. The broadcast is part of a series of U.S. football games being shown in China.

The International Corp. a marketing company that specializes in U.S.-Chinese trade, said it had completed initial arrangements for the Super Bowl to be aired in Guangdong and Liaoning provinces. It said it expected to have approval shortly for the game to be broadcast throughout China.

Chicago Sports, Politics: Full-Time Occupations

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Burnett also has been identified as an insider who has been mentioned in New York between a city official and an executive for Systematic Recovery Services.

A federal complaint contends that Geoffrey B. Lindemann, the deputy director of the city Parking Violations Bureau, was paid \$5,000 so that the company could continue collecting fines for the agency.

In Chicago, the federal involvement is perceived to have political overtones, like everything else here most of which was Democrats.

Mr. Thompson was appointed by President Richard M. Nixon, who believed he lost Illinois' electoral votes and the 1960 presidential election to John F. Kennedy when the election authorities in Cook County suddenly came upon a batch of overwhelmingly Democratic ballots.

Even the Highest-Tech Mini-Mill Is Nearing the Scrap Heap

By Joseph Fitcher

BUTTRIO — The Pittini Steel Works are not like the old-fashioned steel mills that once engulfed in flames and smoke from roaring heat furnaces. On a clear day, Pittini works can be seen from the Italian Alps 25 miles away — and, weather permitting, the days are always clear.

Electricity, not coke or gas, powers the blue and white Pittini factory, an L-shaped mini-mill with each wing about the size of a football field. Inside, the 20 steelworkers converse in normal tones, not the bellows and sign language needed inside the thunder of a traditional steel shop.

Two-story hills of scrap steel and iron, not boxes of iron ore, stand alongside the plant, near the town of Buttrio in northeastern Italy. Giant buckets dig into the scrap, scooping up rusted old drums, broken car bodies and other debris and loading it into an electric furnace. Ten-foot-long (3-meter) electric melt each 8-ton load, known as a "bill," in about 40 minutes as computer-controlled sensors regulate temperatures, additives and timing more accurately than a seasoned steelworker could.

At Pittini's, there are no workers hand-dipping buckets of molten steel or scrambling around rolling beds. Liquid metal flows from the furnace in yellow streams, which cool into flat bars weighing a ton each.

Fed into a finishing block, the steel bars are reheated and milled into red-hot wire that spews from presses at a rate of 10 meters a second. By the time the morning's scrap metal can be turned into thick coils, used to reinforce concrete in construction, that are

stacked at the far end of the plant, ready for delivery. The Pittini plant is as modern as any in the European steel industry today and is considered the "mini philosophy" was right for them," Mrs. Danieli says.

Her company dominates the field by insisting that technological improvements can be cheap enough to make the European steel industry competitive. "European steelmaking has a 50-year future if we can keep cutting costs," Mrs. Danieli says.

Her father, Luigi, decreed Danieli's policy of blending new technology into traditional steelmaking. When steel became a troubled European industry in the 1970s and many owners welcomed nationalization because they doubted their plants could ever again become profitable, the Danieli company stood firm.

Constant innovation is vital, Mrs. Danieli believes. "If you invest in new technology, you can keep down costs and stay profitable. Mini-mills are small enough so owners can afford the investment to keep up to date." Costing a minimum of \$35 million, mini-mills can be as expensive to build per ton of capacity as a traditional mill but with smaller dimensions and are much cheaper to operate.

Innovation has characterized Danieli since it was founded by Mrs. Danieli's grandfather, Mario, in 1914. After training her mother, she took over when her father took over in 1955. Danieli began developing mini-mills. "After World War II, my father started looking for new technology to replace the existing mills, from the Middle East for new plants and now even from the Soviet Union, whose leaders

are outgrowing the prejudice for big steel that was part of Stalin's heritage. "It took us 20 years of negotiating, but finally we convinced the Russians that the 'mini philosophy' was right for them," Mrs. Danieli says.

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Luigi Danieli quickly found a market for his new mills among "the big steel," independent steelmakers in northern Italy's thriving industrial belt, whose plants had long been the city of Brescia. Using mini-mills and low-cost electricity provided by steel mills, they turned military scrap left by World War II into cheap steel for European reconstruction.

The Bresciani have been successful, Mrs. Danieli explains, because "they are smaller, so they can afford to be more innovative." The region's mini-mills are constantly upgraded, with each new plant learning from its predecessor's mistakes — a model of the diffusion of technology extolled by theoreticians of the new industrial revolution.

The growth of the Danieli company has kept pace. From 50 employees in 1955, it has grown to 1,500 and never had a layoff. The 43-year-old Mrs. Danieli anchors her father's empire in the success story of northern Italy. "We are much closer to the Soviet time we are to, she says, the French in our outlook and work ethic," she says. Business, she adds, leaves her time for nothing but her husband and three children.

After a couple of dropout years in the United States, she landed down to earn an economics degree at nearby Trieste University. Urging employees to call her Cecilia, she worked alongside her father for 14 years before moving into his spot. Now chairman of the board, he comes to the office regularly.

Although a woman rarely holds a top industrial job in Italy, Mrs. Danieli seems unimpressed. "I would work even though it was never said that I would take over the firm."



Cecilia Danieli, with a portrait of her grandfather Mario.

Ending Subsidies to Steel Industry, Europe Girds to Meet Competition

(Continued from Page 1)

the former European Community Commission who ran the rescue plan for Europe's steel.

Steel is not, of course, the only "sensitive" industry. Officials claim that other industries, including shipbuilding and coal mining, most textile manufacturing, some countries have already dismantled their subsidies more conservatively — much of Europe's car-making.

All these industries need to re-examine their subsidies to production to remain competitive, industrialists and politicians feel. An "incentive" to production, they argue, is the last defense against the major industrial democracies.

Steel is on its way to becoming Europe's first success story in "structural" adjustment. The economist's term for the disappearance of "monopolistic" industries in Europe's steel industry, according to the OECD's director for steel, technology and industry last year.

Europe has gone further and done better than the United States in streamlining and modernizing the steel industry, according to the OECD's director for steel, technology and industry last year.

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TRAVEL

BBC and Architectural Hubris

Continued from page 7

lakes and rivers," Adam says in the program. The most sophisticated Kuwaitis have revived and adapted traditional styles, as in the palace of Sheikh Hussa al-Sabah and her husband, Sheikh Nasser Sabah al-Ahmed al-Jaber al-Sabah, designed by the Egyptian architect Hassan Fathy and built of mud bricks made on the spot. The irony of mud bricks made on the spot, designed for the poor, being preserved because they are used for the palace of the daughter of the late emir of Kuwait is clear to the sheikha and to the viewer.

Public housing is one of the biggest losses today, when architects appear more interested in themselves than in how people live, and when cities and corporations, boosting their image with eye-catching monuments and skyscrapers, are the most indulgent clients. "An architect is only as good as his patron," Adam says in an interview.

His series is the most ambitious on architecture ever done for television. Adam is a great appreciator and the subject is surprisingly accessible. "Architectural magazines always look too clean because they move in and take all day on one shot. In some ways the television camera's more honest because we cannot avoid imperfections, which the still camera can."

But there is no lack of architectural hubris

about. "It is a profession which is extraordinarily arrogant. I've worked with opera stars, but that's nothing compared with architects. They are godlike, they are self-righteous, they are totally intolerant of their colleagues' work, they think they have discovered a formula and that everyone else is wrong."

"And they are the worst communicators. Very few architects have been forced to explain exactly what they intended to do. When you simply see them, 'What were you trying for in this building, do you think it will bring delight, do you think people will feel warm in it, where will they put their bodies?'—all the series has any virtue at all is because it was made by someone who is the innocent eye, who isn't afraid of asking very simple questions."

Today's architects are astonishingly international—the lively young Miami firm Arquitectonica is building apartments in New York, a shopping center in Houston, an amusement park in Nigeria, a museum in Philadelphia and a bank in Peru—and they are astonishingly inhospitable, the source of the respected Japanese architect Isozaki include (as for so many other architects) Ledoux, Palladio and "European school of architecture" and Wagner. Also, as Adam says in the series, "A new generation is aggressively verbal, asking a claim for architecture rather than producing it."

Adam, who has a master of arts degree from the Sorbonne and a doctorate from the University of Berlin, has made programs on Lawrence Durrell, Richard Strauss (a prize winner at the Houston Film Festival), Lillian Hellman, Man Ray and David Hockney. His next program will be on George Gershwin. He has just written the official biography of the designer-architect Eliot Gray. He said he began his architecture series hoping to find the perfect building. "And I realized," he said, "that the perfect building does not exist."

The current architectural mania has its positive sides. It has brought more freedom:

"Yes," says Pei on one of the programs, "I think there has been a change and it's here to stay." Although Adam, like Huxtable, feels that the great contribution of modern times was the international style that emerged in the 1920s and '30s, he thinks post-modernism was needed.

"I think the rigid dogma had to be broken down in order that we can now come to a

period of not dealing against the Modern movement but with it in a much freer way. And I think so far it has been a very positive, a very fertile, decade."

The plurality of styles reflects the confusion of the times. "If you want an over-did style such as the gothic or the renaissance or the baroque, you need single-mindedness, which we have lost," Adam said. "We are being overfed by information and we are trying to absorb it all the time."

Johnson, in the last program, agrees that perhaps these will turn out to be glorious times of accomplishment, perhaps as in the time of Palladio or the Greeks. "No," he corrects himself, "never as great as the Greeks. Because we know too much." With these words the series ends.

Woody Allen

Continued from page 7

of him. His technical sophistication can be dazzling—the black and white silhouettes in "Manhattan," "Zelig," the virtuoso, seamless blend of old film and new footage; the stylized 1930s film within "Purple Rose." "Zelig" had always been based on "the idea of a chameleon-like personality, giving up your own personality so you can be part of the crowd—an attitude that, carried to an extreme, leads to fascism." But doesn't the film also offer the pleasant fantasy of metamorphosis? No, Allen said, it's about the kind of personality that leads to fascism.

Allen seems genuinely surprised by how

positive and hopeful a film "Hannah" has

seemed to some early audiences. "The com-

ment I want to make in the film is the one the

character I play makes in the sense when he's

watching the movies.

"The whole film points to that," he says of

a sequence in which Mickey watches the

Mart Brothers. He realizes that he'll never

know whether life has meaning, but maybe

it's worth living after all. "Maybe life isn't

meaningful, and that's the best you can do—

there's no great affirmation there. People

have been telling me, 'The film is so positive,

so up, and I think, 'Where did I go wrong?'

"What audiences probably have in mind is not

Mickey's philosophical discovery but the

story's near-miraculous happy ending. "I think my films are romantic," Allen said—sometimes willfully so, because "I'm trying to be truthful and I have such a grim view of life." But he gave a small ironic laugh on the word "grim."

In "Hannah," Allen's romantic instinct for the happy ending may have been further than he'd like. Even Mickey's final affirmation seems too strong for the man who invented him. "What you want is for there to be one truth, and to be in possession of it, but you want it to be good news," Allen said. "If someone said, 'I'll tell you tomorrow whether there is a God, whether there is meaning,' it's better not to know—because if the answer is no, you'd better do some fast running. If the odds are 50-50, it's better just to know."

Making films may be his version of tap dancing against the odds. When he speculates that his next "cluster of films" will be intimate pictures, such as "Hannah," he seems unaware of how extraordinary it is to talk of films in terms of clusters. He just keeps turning them out, quietly acknowledging his remarkable body of work.

Excerpted from *The New York Times Magazine*.

Doutournier: A Gascon at Liberty

PARIS—Alain Doutournier is a brave and ambitious chef. And, fortunately, he has the talent to match his

Two weeks ago, the owner of the popular restaurant Au Trou Gascon in the 12th arrondissement opened a second establishment, Carré des Feuillants, comfortably situated a few steps from the Place Vendôme, the Tuileries, the glitz and glamour of old Paris.

Doutournier's wife, Nicole, will continue to manage Au Trou Gascon near the Bois de Boulogne. But the hearty cuisine of France's southwest will reign side by side

with Doutournier's light and inspired "cuisine de moment."

For this tradition-bound city, the space at Carré des Feuillants verged on the revolutionary. You enter through an airy atrium, and there on the right is a huge, bright, glass-enclosed kitchen with a charcoal grill and ovens, a room spilling with clean white tiles set off by a band of green.

On the left are three dining rooms sporting bare wood floors, Venetian glass chandeliers and trompe l'oeil wood-paneled walls. There is a huge, glass-enclosed fireplace. The rooms are decorated with bold, aggressive graphics of fruits and vegetables, such as mammoth heads of cabbage, giant green asparagus and outrageous cartoonish characters devouring mouthfuls of kivi fruit.

Doutournier's penchant for nonconformity seems to have paid off. Although the space is huge, elegant and modern, it manages to feel bistro-cozy. Much of this is thanks to Doutournier's outgoing and generous personality, as well as that of his assistant manager and maître d'hôtel, Jean-Yves Loustau.

Carré des Feuillants—which takes its name from a religious order that once occupied the site—will limit space to about 65 diners per service in the dining rooms. About 12 places will be set aside in the bar for the customer who wants to sit in the street without reservation.

Best of all, Doutournier now has a ready-made fan base of loyal customers. While it was the heavy cooking of his native southwest that put him on the culinary map, he says he does not want to be bound forever to a repertoire of foie gras, cassoulet, and confit and magret de canard.

Now he can fly on his own, without revealing restrictions, experimenting and inventing dishes inspired by a broader international vision. He enjoys exotic marriages of ingredients and unexpected textures, such as lamb's rack with lentils, scallops and caviar, and knows that, at times, the simple food, the better (note the perfect blend of warm sautéed roquet, or red mullet, on a bed of sliced, chilled green beans).

Although over the years some of Doutournier's creations have missed the mark and were not fully thought out, one inevitably leaves feeling satisfied.

There is a sense of equilibrium about this food—which stands out as well for its lightness. Doutournier is extremely health conscious and cooks with a minimum of butter and cream. When fresh foods are combined in imaginative ways, rich sauces appear oddly out of place. The result is a cuisine that is healthy, light and fresh. Far from abandoning his native region, Doutournier continues to feature some of the southwest's finest raw ingredients, most of them selected with care from small, independent farms. There's the delicate, subtly flavored spit-roasted Puy d'Aud lamb, the velvety lamb of Charente, beef from Bazas that is slowly aged in the restaurant's cellar, and the same exceptional cheese that he has served for years at the Trou Gascon, including the tiny discs of cheese and the thick slices of earthy *bleu*, or sheep's-milk cheese.

In choosing his bistro, Doutournier rejected a fellow southwesterner, Jean-Luc Poujauran, a native of the Landes. Poujauran, one of the Paris' best young bachelors (with a shop on 20 rue de Nicos in the 10th arrondissement) offers a wholesome assortment of breads, including hearty whole-wheat rolls and an olive loaf that's served with the cheese course.

DESSERTS are not Doutournier's strong suit. Most selections fall below the general level of the rest of the cuisine. There's an uninspired *crème brûlée*, a banal *gâteau Saint-Hippolyte* and a shocking, char-grilled green pineapple concoction that seems better suited to a run-of-the-mill party shop.

In the journey from Place Daumesnil to Carré des Feuillants, the pleasant change that got lost was the bistro-oriented view. Like the *carré des vins* at Carré des Feuillants is as extensive as before, prices are substantially higher than at Au Trou Gascon. Some of the more affordable current offerings include a 1983 Volney at 250 francs, a fine 1980 Chateau de Sauternes 260 francs and a white 1983 Saint-Joseph 160 francs.

Carré des Feuillants, 14 Rue de Cassington, tel. 42-86-82-82. Closed Saturday and Sunday. A la carte, about 500 francs a person including wine and service. Menus at 350 francs, including service but not wine. Credit card: Inst. M.

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

CONCERTS—Jan. 25: Orchestre National de Belgique, Mstislav Rostropovich, conductor, (Mazur).

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NYSE Most Actives <table border="1"> <tr><th>Vol</th><th>High</th><th>Low</th><th>Last</th><th>Chg.</th></tr> <tr><td>IBM</td><td>112 1/2</td><td>112 1/4</td><td>112 1/2</td><td>+1/4</td></tr> <tr><td>AT&T</td><td>48 1/4</td><td>48 1/8</td><td>48 1/4</td><td>+1/8</td></tr> <tr><td>GE</td><td>34 1/4</td><td>34 1/8</td><td>34 1/4</td><td>+1/8</td></tr> <tr><td>Merck</td><td>54 1/4</td><td>54 1/8</td><td>54 1/4</td><td>+1/8</td></tr> <tr><td>Amgen</td><td>44 1/4</td><td>44 1/8</td><td>44 1/4</td><td>+1/8</td></tr> <tr><td>Boeing</td><td>44 1/4</td><td>44 1/8</td><td>44 1/4</td><td>+1/8</td></tr> <tr><td>McKesson</td><td>44 1/4</td><td>44 1/8</td><td>44 1/4</td><td>+1/8</td></tr> <tr><td>Johnson & Johnson</td><td>44 1/4</td><td>44 1/8</td><td>44 1/4</td><td>+1/8</td></tr> <tr><td>Amgen</td><td>44 1/4</td><td>44 1/8</td><td>44 1/4</td><td>+1/8</td></tr> <tr><td>Boeing</td><td>44 1/4</td><td>44 1/8</td><td>44 1/4</td><td>+1/8</td></tr> <tr><td>McKesson</td><td>44 1/4</td><td>44 1/8</td><td>44 1/4</td><td>+1/8</td></tr> <tr><td>Johnson & Johnson</td><td>44 1/4</td><td>44 1/8</td><td>44 1/4</td><td>+1/8</td></tr> </table>	Vol	High	Low	Last	Chg.	IBM	112 1/2	112 1/4	112 1/2	+1/4	AT&T	48 1/4	48 1/8	48 1/4	+1/8	GE	34 1/4	34 1/8	34 1/4	+1/8	Merck	54 1/4	54 1/8	54 1/4	+1/8	Amgen	44 1/4	44 1/8	44 1/4	+1/8	Boeing	44 1/4	44 1/8	44 1/4	+1/8	McKesson	44 1/4	44 1/8	44 1/4	+1/8	Johnson & Johnson	44 1/4	44 1/8	44 1/4	+1/8	Amgen	44 1/4	44 1/8	44 1/4	+1/8	Boeing	44 1/4	44 1/8	44 1/4	+1/8	McKesson	44 1/4	44 1/8	44 1/4	+1/8	Johnson & Johnson	44 1/4	44 1/8	44 1/4	+1/8	Dow Jones Averages <table border="1"> <tr><th>Open</th><th>High</th><th>Low</th><th>Last</th><th>Chg.</th></tr> <tr><td>NYSE</td><td>2,812 1/4</td><td>2,811 1/4</td><td>2,812 1/4</td><td>+1/4</td></tr> <tr><td>NYSE Comp</td><td>1,112 1/4</td><td>1,111 1/4</td><td>1,112 1/4</td><td>+1/4</td></tr> <tr><td>NYSE Ind</td><td>4,112 1/4</td><td>4,111 1/4</td><td>4,112 1/4</td><td>+1/4</td></tr> <tr><td>NYSE 30</td><td>1,112 1/4</td><td>1,111 1/4</td><td>1,112 1/4</td><td>+1/4</td></tr> <tr><td>NYSE 500</td><td>1,112 1/4</td><td>1,111 1/4</td><td>1,112 1/4</td><td>+1/4</td></tr> </table>	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	NYSE	2,812 1/4	2,811 1/4	2,812 1/4	+1/4	NYSE Comp	1,112 1/4	1,111 1/4	1,112 1/4	+1/4	NYSE Ind	4,112 1/4	4,111 1/4	4,112 1/4	+1/4	NYSE 30	1,112 1/4	1,111 1/4	1,112 1/4	+1/4	NYSE 500	1,112 1/4	1,111 1/4	1,112 1/4	+1/4	NYSE Index <table border="1"> <tr><th>High</th><th>Low</th><th>Open</th><th>Close</th></tr> <tr><td>2,812 1/4</td><td>2,811 1/4</td><td>2,812 1/4</td><td>2,812 1/4</td></tr> </table>	High	Low	Open	Close	2,812 1/4	2,811 1/4	2,812 1/4	2,812 1/4	NYSE Diaries <table border="1"> <tr><th>Advances</th><th>Declines</th><th>Unch.</th></tr> <tr><td>1,112</td><td>1,111</td><td>1,112</td></tr> </table>	Advances	Declines	Unch.	1,112	1,111	1,112	Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. <table border="1"> <tr><th>Buy</th><th>Sell</th><th>Net</th></tr> <tr><td>1,112</td><td>1,111</td><td>1,112</td></tr> </table>	Buy	Sell	Net	1,112	1,111	1,112	AMEX Diaries <table border="1"> <tr><th>Advances</th><th>Declines</th><th>Unch.</th></tr> <tr><td>1,112</td><td>1,111</td><td>1,112</td></tr> </table>	Advances	Declines	Unch.	1,112	1,111	1,112	NASDAQ Index <table border="1"> <tr><th>Open</th><th>High</th><th>Low</th><th>Last</th><th>Chg.</th></tr> <tr><td>1,112</td><td>1,111</td><td>1,112</td><td>1,112</td><td>+1/4</td></tr> </table>	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	1,112	1,111	1,112	1,112	+1/4	AMEX Most Actives <table border="1"> <tr><th>Vol</th><th>High</th><th>Low</th><th>Last</th><th>Chg.</th></tr> <tr><td>1,112</td><td>1,111</td><td>1,112</td><td>1,112</td><td>+1/4</td></tr> </table>	Vol	High	Low	Last	Chg.	1,112	1,111	1,112	1,112	+1/4	AMEX Stock Index <table border="1"> <tr><th>Open</th><th>High</th><th>Low</th><th>Last</th><th>Chg.</th></tr> <tr><td>1,112</td><td>1,111</td><td>1,112</td><td>1,112</td><td>+1/4</td></tr> </table>	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	1,112	1,111	1,112	1,112	+1/4
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New York Stocks End Higher

NEW YORK — The stock market bounced higher in active trading Thursday, halting a four-day losing streak.

The Dow Jones industrial average opened lower and then down more than four points in early activity.

A modest midday rebound in IBM and cautious support for the market when the Dow broke under the 1,500 mark encouraged buying, particularly of blue-chip issues, dealers said.

The Dow finished with a gain of 8.95 to 1,511.24. During the first three sessions this week, the Dow slid 34.41 points.

Winning issues, which for almost the entire session trailed losers, finally surpassed them, beating decliners 803-to-767 among the 2,028 issues traded.

Broader market indexes also climbed. The New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 0.39 to 118.14. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index added 0.76 to 204.25. The price of an average share rose 12 cents.

On the Big Board, 130.3 million shares changed hands, compared with 131.2 million Wednesday.

Analysts called Thursday's gains a "technical bounce" after four consecutive losing sessions. Some said the market lacked support and is likely to turn lower again.

This is a short-run bounce after the market's sell-off last week. Donald Kimsey, senior technical analyst at Dean Witter Reynolds.

Edward Nicolski of the Minneapolis-based Piper, Jaffray & Hoopes said that while he had Wednesday, such as IBM and Digital Equipment, rebounded Thursday. But he said

M-1 Declines \$6.8 Billion

NEW YORK — The basic measure of the U.S. money supply, M-1, fell \$6.8 billion, to a seasonally adjusted \$672.3 billion, in the week ended Jan. 13, the Federal Reserve said Thursday.

The decline was more than \$2 billion greater than analysts' expectations.

The Fed said the previous week's level of M-1, which includes cash in circulation, checking accounts and nonbank travelers' checks, was revised upward, to \$679.1 billion from \$672.5 billion.

Mr. Nicolski said the market is having an easier time gathering momentum when it is moving down than when it rises.

Chronic conditions in crude oil markets have hurt the stock market's recent performance. The price of North Sea Brent crude was below \$18 a barrel late Thursday, down more than \$2 from Wednesday's late European price.

Prices plunged after Saudi Arabian oil minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani warned in Vienna that crude oil prices could fall to under \$15 per barrel.

Domestically, the government reported that personal income in the United States rose 1.4 percent in December and the Labor Department said new claims for state unemployment insurance rose 75,000 in the week ended Jan. 11.

After the market closed, the Federal Reserve Board reported the nation's basic money supply fell \$6.8 billion in the week ended Jan. 13.

High	Low	Open	Close	Chg.
IBM	112 1/4	112 1/2	112 1/2	+1/4
AT&T	48 1/8	48 1/4	48 1/4	+1/8
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Statistics Index

AMEX prices	P-1	Foreign exchange	F-2
AMEX volume	V-1	Price index	P-3
NYSE prices	P-1	Gold market	G-1
NYSE volume	V-1	Interest rates	I-1
Current rates	P-1	Oil market	O-1
Commodities	P-1	Oil market	O-1
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FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1986

TECHNOLOGY

Unlimited Potential Seen In 'Shape Memory' Metals

By STUART DIAMOND

NEW YORK — It looks like an ordinary brass spring. But when dropped into a cup of boiling water, it instantly unfolds to five times its length, spinning itself against the cup's walls. When the water is poured out, the spring responds to the cooler air by instantly recoiling to its original shape.

This phenomenon, called "shape memory," typifies what some engineers call one of the most exciting metallurgy advances in decades. Scientists have found a host of metal alloys that can dramatically change shape according to temperature.

The force of the change can be enormous. A square inch (6.5 square centimeters) of one alloy, for example, expands with such strength that it can move a 50,000-pound (22,700-kilogram) object. The applications are many: opening and closing windows, replacing moving parts in engines, serving as shuttles in robot hands, and a percolated metal sleeve can be slipped around two pipe ends and bond them together by contracting as it warms to room temperature. Such a method replaces welding, screws and other fasteners.

"This is an entirely open-ended technology," said Thomas W. Doering, manager of metals research at Raychem Corp., a large high-technology materials company in Menlo Park, California, and a leader in the field. "I don't see an end to its use."

Shape-memory metals were discovered about 50 years ago, advanced by the U.S. Navy in the 1950s and used in some aerospace applications during the 1970s. But only in the last two years has the wide commercial potential been recognized outside of research labs. Efforts to capitalize on the technology are under way in Japan, China, Belgium, Britain and the United States.

WESTINGHOUSE Electric Corp. has chosen the technology for some electrical equipment. IBM is studying it for electrical fasteners. Sharp and others are developing it for consumer products in Japan. One new company, Memory Metals Inc. of Stamford, Connecticut, bases its entire business on the technology. Raychem says its sales are about \$10 million a year, the industry's largest. Other potential industry sales are in the hundreds of millions of dollars a year.

The most common alloys are titanium-nickel and copper-zinc-aluminum (aluminum brass). At certain temperatures, the crystal lattice structure of the material changes dramatically, causing a change in shape. The change is lightning quick: thousands of times per second, said L. McDonald-Schick, Memory Metals' president and former materials research head at Massachusetts Institute of Technology's instrument laboratory.

One new use for these metals is in operating windows of greenhouses and farm buildings. Memory Metals has devised a water shutoff to prevent snow scalding. The metals can also activate sprinkler systems for fires faster than conventional methods and can be used in circuit breakers that reset themselves when the wires cool.

Medical uses include a small tube, inserted into the body by a catheter, that expands when it reaches body temperature, reinforcing an artery's wall. Brasserie companies are studying the metals to replace steel as supports and continually restore the bra to its original shape when worn.

Engines are being designed to use memory metals and run on heat, from power plant effluent or from the sun in Third World villages. The metals would be exposed to heat on one side and cool water on the other, causing continual motion.

Frederick E. Wang, president of Innovative Technology Inc. of Beltsville, Maryland, tested a memory metal to make a toy boat that sold for \$22 as a Christmas present. Mr. Wang, a physicist, has devised practical engines, too. Of the technology, he said, people "see it, but they don't believe it."

Currency Rates

Currency	Jan. 23	Jan. 24
Australian dollar	1.50	1.50
British pound	1.60	1.60
Canadian dollar	1.25	1.25
French franc	6.55	6.55
German mark	2.36	2.36
Italian lira	1,376	1,376
Japanese yen	163.60	163.60
Netherlands guilder	3.60	3.60
Spanish peseta	166.64	166.64
Swiss franc	2.00	2.00
West German mark	2.36	2.36

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Delta Air Orders 80 MD-88s

NWA to Acquire Republic Airlines

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ATLANTA — Delta Air Lines announced Thursday that it will buy 80 new high-tech McDonnell-Douglas Corp. airplanes for up to \$2 billion in what it called "one of the most significant" equipment purchases in its 57-year history.

Meanwhile, NWA Inc., parent of Minneapolis-based Northwest Airlines, said it would pay \$17 a share, or \$844 million, to acquire sibling Republic Airlines in a friendly takeover.

The Delta announcement came on the same day that the Atlanta-based airline, the No. 5 U.S. carrier, announced a 97-percent drop in net income for the 1985 fourth quarter, to \$1.9 million from \$73.9 million in the 1984 quarter, and a 39-percent drop in net income for all of 1985, to \$15.6 million.

Delta also had considered the use of expanded operations at Delta's hubs in Atlanta, Dallas-Fort Worth and Chicago, and said it will be used on other short- and medium-range flights, the airline said.

The jets will be powered by Pratt & Whitney JT8D-219 high-bypass engines. The price of the engines is \$200 million.

Delta also had considered the 120-passenger Boeing 777-300, but decided on the MD-88, officials said.

The planes will seat 142 passengers and will carry state-of-the-art all-weather landing equipment and electronic cockpit instrument displays. Delivery of the planes is scheduled to begin in early 1987.

This MD-88 fits into our continuing fleet modernization program," said Delta's chairman, David C. Garrett Jr.

The MD-88 derives from the MD-80, itself derived from the workhorse twin-engine DC-9.

Delta blamed the downturn in its 1985 income on fare wars between national airlines.

Total operating revenue grew 5 percent in 1985, but operating loss rose 10 percent, Delta said.

Delta's operating loss for the fourth quarter was \$1.9 million, or 1.9 percent of sales, compared with a profit of \$73.9 million, or 7.3 percent of sales, in the third quarter.

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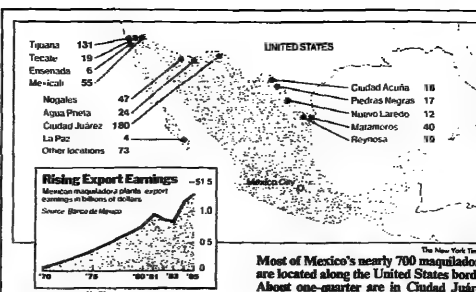
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Mexico's Grand 'Maquiladora' Plan Government Eases Rules, Hoping to Rebuild Economy

By William Stockton

New York Times Staff Writer

CIUDAD JUAREZ, Mexico — Within this city of one million people across the Rio Grande from El Paso, Texas, are 180 maquiladoras — factories owned by foreign companies that use cheap Mexican labor to assemble products that are shipped out of Mexico for marketing elsewhere.

Most are American-owned. Procter & Gamble is here. So are RCA Corp., Baldwin Piano & Organ Co. and others. Together they employ 77,000 people.

Ciudad Juarez has more maquiladoras than any other Mexican city, but the number has grown as a steadily developed peso has offset the effect of high inflation on labor costs and kept them low. About 700 maquiladoras are scattered along the 2,000-mile (3,200-kilometer) border with the United States, as well as in some parts of Mexico's interior.

Soon there could be many more. The maquiladoras, once viewed solely as a source of employment in the poor border areas, have become a key, though perhaps risky, part of Mexico's plan to rebuild its economy and pay off its \$96-billion foreign debt.

The Mexican government, in part hoping to entice even more foreign companies, is allowing them access to Mexican consumers as well as to Mexican workers. Maquiladoras now may sell 20 percent of their finished products in Mexico if they buy raw materials or components in the country.

Some American companies already are taking advantage of the eased restrictions on sales within Mexico. For example, Corcoran Inc., an Illinois maker of electronic filters used in computers, recently sold its first shipment of filters to a Mexican buyer.

"It was only a \$5,000 order, but you have to start somewhere," said Jerry J. Jaskolski, Corcoran's plant manager. "It had great symbolic significance for us."

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U.S. Spending, Income Surged In December

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The average personal income of Americans rose 1.4 percent in December, the biggest gain in almost two years, while personal spending, increased by 2 percent, the fastest pace in more than a decade, the government reported Thursday.

The Commerce Department said the rise in personal consumption was the largest since a 2.5-percent increase in May 1973.

While spending outpaced income, the 1.4-percent increase in earnings was still the best performance since a 1.5-percent gain in January 1984.

The report on personal finances buttressed other signs that the U.S. economy staged a revival last month.

The government earlier had reported that unemployment in December dipped to its lowest level since early 1980 while retail sales, industrial production and housing construction all rose substantially.

Economists are divided, however, over whether these statistics signal only a temporary upturn or mark the long-awaited revival from the sluggish growth the country has been mired in since mid-1982.

The Commerce Department reported Wednesday that economic growth, as measured by the gross national product, the total output of goods and services and the broadest measure of economic health, was 2.3 percent last year, the weakest showing since the recession year of 1982.

Many analysts believe that figure accurately reflects the lackluster economy. The Reagan administration, however, predicts the GNP will expand by 4 percent in 1986.

The more pessimistic economists point out that Americans are carrying record debt loads and say this is likely to slow spending in coming months.

Since consumer spending accounts for two-thirds of GNP activity, such a slowdown would be a major drag on the economy.

The December increase in personal income, the first decent one we've had all year," said Lawrence H. White, chief economist of Chase

Econometrics, a research group. "It's welcome news, but overstates what's happening in the economy."

Mr. Chimerine said much of the increase resulted from \$10 billion in farm subsidy payments and very large wage increases that will not be repeated.

With consumption rising faster than income, the personal savings rate dipped to 3.7 percent in December from 4.2 percent in November, still below the record low of 2.8 percent set in September.

For the year, the savings rate averaged 4.6 percent, the lowest since a 3.9-percent rate in 1949.

Personal income rose 5.9 percent last year but personal consumption increased 6.6 percent.

U.S. Car Sales Rose 18.1% in Mid-January

United Press International

DETROIT — Aided by cut-rate January sales of U.S.-built autos in the mid-January period rose 18.1 percent from a year earlier to the highest level in 15 years, the domestic auto makers said Thursday.

The seven domestic companies — General Motors Corp., Ford Motor Co., Chrysler Corp., Honda Motor Corp., American Motors Corp., Volkswagen of America and Nissan North America Inc. — said that sales totaled 198,246 cars compared with 168,668 units sold a year earlier.

The daily selling rate of 24,900 cars compares with 21,084, and it marked the highest level for that period since 1973. There were eight selling days in both the 1986 and 1983 periods.

For Jan. 1-20, GM posted an 18.5-percent gain, Ford's sales rose 20.9 percent, and Chrysler's rose 13.1 percent.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Sohio Reports \$771-Million Loss

CLEVELAND — Standard Oil Co. (Ohio) reported Thursday that it had a loss of \$771 million in the fourth quarter of 1985, compared with a profit of \$290 million for the like period a year earlier, reflecting special charges and unusual items of \$1.15 billion.

The loss left Sohio, which is 55 percent owned by British Petroleum PLC, with a profit of \$308 million, or \$1.31 per share, for the first nine months of 1985, compared with a profit of \$1.15 billion, or \$6.14 per share, in 1984.

Meanwhile, Sohio announced Thursday that it has cut its price for term contracts by \$2 a barrel to \$25 in Gulf Coast states and by \$1 to \$24 on the West Coast, retroactive to Jan. 1. This is the first price cut in Alaska North Slope crude in more than a year.

Revenues rose 12 percent in

1985, to \$13.8 billion, the company said. For the quarter, revenues increased 16 percent, to \$3.7 billion. The loss per share in the fourth quarter ended Dec. 31 was \$4.90, compared with a profit of \$1.25 in the fourth period.

Officials attributed the special charges to a number of factors, including the decision to modernize production facilities at the Utah Copper Division; the reassignment of certain mineral reserves; staff reduction and reorganization programs; additional oil and gas lease amortization and regulatory matters.

In the absence of the special charges and unusual items in both periods, fourth-quarter 1985 net income would have increased 11 percent to \$379 million, or \$1.61 per share, from \$340 million, or \$1.46 per share, for the 1984 quarter, company officials said.

The 11-percent increase in

fourth-quarter net income primarily results from significantly higher refining and marketing earnings, higher sales volumes of Alaska North Slope oil, reduced metals mining losses and lower net interest expense," said Alton W. Whitehouse, Sohio's chairman.

The 1984 quarter included an unusual charge of \$80 million related to regulatory issues associated with Alaska operations.

The company's effective income tax rate for 1985 increased to 65 percent from 45 percent in 1984, primarily because not all the charges are fully deductible for tax purposes.

Capital expenditures for 1985 were \$2.5 billion, including \$340 million for Gulf Oil Corp. refining and marketing properties, compared with capital expenditures of \$2.3 billion in 1984.

(UPI, Reuters)

AT&T Says It Has Closed Unprofitable Data Project

WASHINGTON — American Telephone & Telegraph Co. has abandoned an unprofitable data transmission project, which it started more than 10 years ago at a reported cost of \$1 billion, a company spokesman said.

The closing of the Net 1000 computer network may lead to write-downs in 1985, the spokesman, Barry Campbell, said. But he said they would not be significant, mostly because equipment and personnel used in the venture can be used elsewhere.

The Net 1000 system was designed to allow customers to connect via telephone to AT&T's powerful computers.

"The proliferation of personal computers and very small minicomputers lessened the need for intelligence to be on the network," Mr. Campbell said. "Now it is on the desk top," he added.

Mr. Campbell emphasized that AT&T is not getting out of the business of providing computer services linked to the telephone network.

He said the company will focus on financial transaction services, talking computers that take orders transmitted from TouchTone phones, and electronic message services.

AT&T plans to renege contracts with 18 Japanese companies that planned to use the Net 1000 technology to establish data networks in Japan.

Carbide Has \$211-Million 4th-Quarter Loss

DANBURY, Connecticut — Carbide Corp. on Thursday reported a \$211-million loss for the fourth quarter, reflecting \$435 million in pretax charges related to a major restructuring and its defense of a takeover bid by GAF Corp.

A year earlier, Carbide reported net income of \$13 million, or 19 cents a share. The per-share loss for the 1985 fourth quarter was \$3.12.

Excluding the special charges, Carbide said, its fourth-quarter 1985 earnings totaled \$38 million, or 56 cents a share.

Fourth-quarter revenue slipped to \$2.32 billion from \$2.38 billion. For the full year, the chemical giant said, the special charges totaled \$1.4 billion before taxes, producing a net loss for 1985 of \$582 million, or \$6.35 a share. Excluding the charges, Carbide said, it earned \$251 million, or \$3.61 a share, compared with 1984 profit of \$223 million, or \$4.59 a share.

Annual revenue fell to \$9 billion from \$9.5 billion.

GAF, a specialty chemicals and building products concern based in Wayne, New Jersey, dropped its \$74-a-share bid for Carbide earlier this month after Carbide launched an array of defensive moves.

Among the defenses was its exchange offer of 1985 a share in cash and debt securities for 55 percent of its stock.

Carbide said its pretax charges in the fourth quarter included \$58 million related to the exchange offer and \$167 million related to the company's overall restructuring program.

In addition, Carbide set aside \$185 million for legal contingencies, including those associated with the Bhopal, India, accident. Carbide faces thousands of claims relating to the Dec. 3, 1984, leak of poison gas from a Carbide plant in Bhopal that killed 2,000 people.

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Company Results

Revenues and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Norway

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Daimler, VW Boost Share Of Market

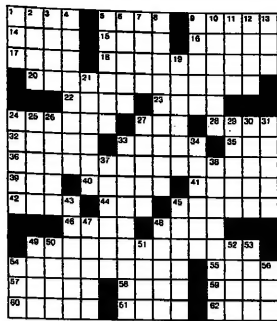
PLENSBURG, West Germany — Daimler-Benz AG and Volkswagen AG boosted their share of the German car market in 1985 but the shares of the other major domestic producers, Bayerische Motoren Werke AG, Adam Opel AG and Ford-Werke AG, fell, the Federal Motor Vehicle Office said Thursday.

New registrations of Volkswagen cars rose to 549,736 from 524,063 in 1984, boosting VW's share of the German market, which is Europe's largest, to 23.1 percent from 21.9 percent.

Audi, which is 99-percent owned by VW, saw its market share fall to 5.5 percent from 6.0 percent.

Daimler's share rose to 11.5 percent from 9.8 percent in 1984, with its market share last year, including foreign-produced cars, fell to 15.3 percent from 16.3 percent.

BMW's market share fell to 6.1 percent from 6.7 percent and the number of new BMW registrations declined to 144,262 from



ACROSS

1 Prime time for college hands
5 Lay an egg
9 Jerk
14 Indigo
15 Concern of Rachel Carson: Abbr.
16 In the van
17 Type of cracker
18 Organized
20 A mediocrity
22 March's "The Bad"
23 Town in Ecuador
24 Patriotic song
27 Geronimo's river
28 Divagates
29 Startling
30 Blood fluid
32 Bath beverage
34 A mediocrity
36 Though-trans-fer initials
40 Spent
41 Soothing word
42 Female ruffs
43 Crustacean
45 Infected
46 Tobacco
48 Rhoda's creator
49 Pain, Irish group
50 A mediocrity

DOWN

1 Possession
2 Tower and resort
3 Italian sea
4 Admiral's vessel
5 Be appropriate
6 Group of eight
7 Cartoonist
8 Walker
9 Acted like a bully
10 The archer
11 Rock partridge
12 Noted Rembrandt
13 Out of the ordinary
15 Top's opposite
16 Blue-pencil new

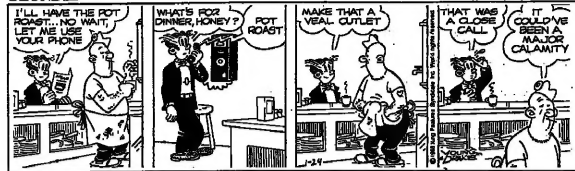
54 Wood used in harbor structures
55 Figure of speech
56 Soprano
57 Quail
58 Metric unit, for thin
59 Like a bucket of song
60 Vigilant
61 Agorians
62 Ecdysiasts
63 Outcome of genetic terror
64 Short
65 Drowned pipe
66 Columbia River Indians
67 Arranged like
68 Frontiers
69 Resin used in guitars
70 Cuss for gypsies
71 One and only
72 Fide (in Ron Howard's role)
73 Great Lake
74 Emporium
75 French gold piece

1/24/86

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



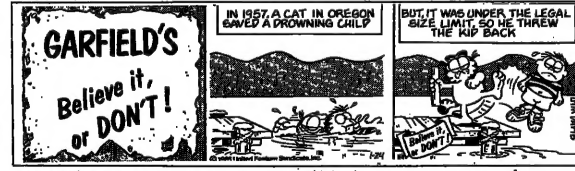
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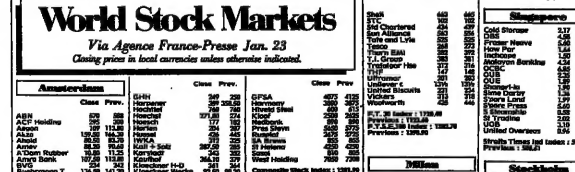
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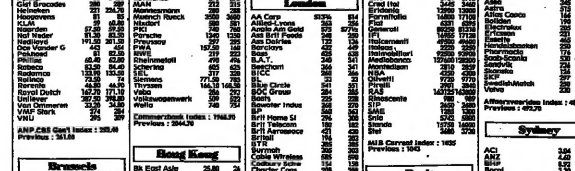
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BOOKS

OLIVIER MESSIAEN AND THE MUSIC OF TIME

By Paul Griffiths. 243 pages. \$24.95.
Cornell University Press, Box 250, 124
Roberts Place, Ithaca, N. Y. 14851

Reviewed by John Harrison

OLIVIER MESSIAEN has written some of the most essential music of the 20th century. Paul Griffiths is an intelligent and elegant writer about music and has published distinguished studies of Bela Bartok, Pierre Boulez, John Cage and Peter Maxwell Davies. This book is another very fine one.

Griffiths' connection to Messiaen's work goes beyond empathy, to something like respect. In this book, an English intellectual of impeccable discipline and taste suggests how to come to terms with, and find terms for, a music of schematic concerns, garish vulgarities, childlike animism and postmodernist cynicism — the music of a devout, naive, canny, Catholic church organist, a music Griffiths clearly admires and loves.

He speaks a lot of space explaining how to deal with the banality and vulgarity, how to cope with insistently religious art in a non-religious age. These issues are not such a problem for devotees of Messiaen, whose music already had "that" in its temple and its road, and record stores in the 1960s. His particular blandness and mysticism appealed to the late-hippie yearning for physical immediacy and spiritual certainty.

The academic musical community shook their heads at what Griffiths calls the "sacred universe" that leads Messiaen to use "musical" from Glenn Miller and Massenet to praise Christ, but audiences persistently recognize it for what it most often is: a saving grace. Griffiths offers hints of the hidden purposes for the forbidden territory in Messiaen's art. For the temple sculptors of India, Messiaen celebrates the sacred not as an opposite to the spiritual but as a companion to the shattering of the ego.

Griffiths and quotes this grandly straining music. In Griffiths' hands, this is a great achievement: a new way of perceiving and handling time, music's special province. He celebrates Messiaen's detail of forward-moving time: "This is a conception of music in terms of individual events, distinct from any context." He demonstrates that Messiaen's

borrowings from other cultures, his schematic games, his rendering of his Catholicism, but also to arrest time's march, and its corollary development. This places him outside Western musical tradition, where he remains in that lovely splendor but for fugitive forays to that region by students Pierre Boulez and Karlheinz Stockhausen.

In his impulse to portray his protagonist as sprung from the head of Zeus, Griffiths underplays the continuing force of the bizarre French organ tradition, as he is Louis Vierne and Charles-Marie Widor, from which Messiaen emerged. He is also low-keyed about Messiaen's teacher Paul Dukas, whose role is crucial — he sent his pupil out to listen to the birds.

Griffiths has no difficulty with the proliferation of avian species in Messiaen's music, but it is possible to understand a "here they come again" (feeling as these restless singers take over the whole of the universe, visions of Alfred Hitchcock or Widor's organ bell).

The mixture of narrative and analysis, some general, some detailed, can be handled by any reader who cares about the music and can read. Griffiths writes on Messiaen as a reader far beyond the program-note level previously offered by both the composer and his commentators.

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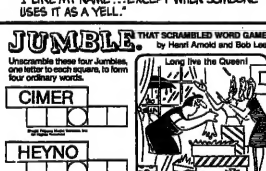
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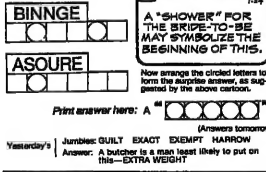
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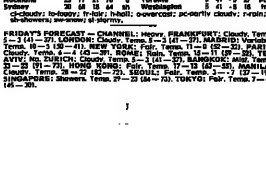
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World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse Jan. 23

Giving prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	1,214.15	+1.25
Brussels	1,214.15	+1.25
Frankfurt	1,214.15	+1.25
London	1,214.15	+1.25
Paris	1,214.15	+1.25
Stockholm	1,214.15	+1.25
Switzerland	1,214.15	+1.25
Vienna	1,214.15	+1.25
Zurich	1,214.15	+1.25

Market	Index	Change
Bombay	1,214.15	+1.25
Calcutta	1,214.15	+1.25
Colombo	1,214.15	+1.25
Hong Kong	1,214.15	+1.25
Kuala Lumpur	1,214.15	+1.25
Manila	1,214.15	+1.25
Singapore	1,214.15	+1.25
Taipei	1,214.15	+1.25
Tokyo	1,214.15	+1.25

Market	Index	Change
Buenos Aires	1,214.15	+1.25
Caracas	1,214.15	+1.25
Lima	1,214.15	+1.25
Medan	1,214.15	+1.25
Port of Spain	1,214.15	+1.25
Rangoon	1,214.15	+1.25
Santiago	1,214.15	+1.25
Sao Paulo	1,214.15	+1.25
Seoul	1,214.15	+1.25

Market	Index	Change
Taipei	1,214.15	+1.25
Tokyo	1,214.15	+1.25
Yokohama	1,214.15	+1.25
Osaka	1,214.15	+1.25
Kobe	1,214.15	+1.25
Nagoya	1,214.15	+1.25
Sapporo	1,214.15	+1.25
Fukuoka	1,214.15	+1.25
Kyoto	1,214.15	+1.25

1/24/86

SPORTS

Walton Helps Celtics Put Lakers to Rout

The Associated Press

BOSTON — The Los Angeles Lakers and the Boston Celtics played Wednesday night for the first time since the Lakers won the National Basketball Association title last June, and this time it was a rout for the Celtics, with Bill Walton having a big hand in giving the defending champions their worst defeat this season, 110-95.

Walton, the 6-foot-11 (2.1-meter) reserve center acquired between seasons, had 11 points, 8 rebounds, 7 assists and 1 steal in the 16 minutes he played.

"He inspired the troops the way he was blocking shots out there," said the Lakers' coach, Pat Riley. "His performance didn't surprise me. He plays inspired in every game. Some nights he may not be as productive, but he always plays hard. He showed tonight he hasn't lost too much of his game."

"I'm feeling good," said Walton, whose career has been plagued by injuries. "Playing about 20 minutes of so every game helps my timing. I'm not worrying about my knee or other injuries. I'm able to concentrate on basketball and that makes a difference."

Walton said he was glad to be back on the Celtics after a year and a half in the NBA. "I was glad to be back on the Celtics after a year and a half in the NBA. I was glad to be back on the Celtics after a year and a half in the NBA."

The Lakers had been averaging 120.5 points a game, but they made only 39 of 101 shots. They were only 59 of 101 shots, and many of

Inn Put Out By Largess Of Computer

The Associated Press

HARVEY, Louisiana — The good news is that Dawn Bortler has enough confirmed Super Bowl guests arriving this weekend to nearly fill two motels such as the Best Western he operates.

The bad news is that Bortler has only one motel.

High-tech did him in. An unexpected glitch in the Best Western reservations system in Phoenix, Arizona, booked almost 300 rooms more than Bortler has at his 144-room motel in the New Orleans suburb on the west bank of the Mississippi River.

Low-tech may help get him out. He has hired two policemen to keep order in the lobby Friday when approximately 200 people will show up to find they cannot stay there — and that there is no place else to go.

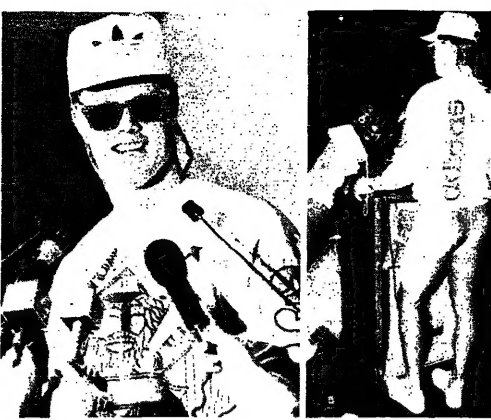
"I've got two Jefferson Parish sheriff's deputies coming in keep order in the lobby and keep order," Bortler said Wednesday.

"My reservation clerks don't deserve to be cursed and abused — like some people do."

Bortler has been trying to reduce the number of reservations, spending more than \$2,000 in telephone calls over the last two weeks, warning as many people as he can.

With help from other motels, he has also reduced the overbooking to about 100 rooms.

Super Bowl weekend fell apart when he told the Best Western reservations center on Jan. 6 that he



Jim McMahon had reason to smile, and so did others, when he showed up at a press conference wearing his usual dark glasses but an unusual uniform for NFL quarterbacks.

was fully booked and had closed reservations.

"They told me there were still some names in the computer," he said, "so I said, 'Let 'em come,' expecting about 5 or 10."

His computer showed out almost 300 names on a 14-day-long list.

Worse, deposits had been made on about 90 percent of the reservations, he said.

Bortler began phoning. "One guy said he was going to use me. Another said he was com-

ing and was going to stay in my house."

Desperate, he has been farming guests out. He booked about 40 people into a Best Western 80 miles away in Gulfport, Mississippi. Others are going to a friend's home in Houma, Louisiana.

He is asking friends to offer their apartments, and he will give up his own condominium.

He is stalling away people all over his motel, having "obtained 20

rollaway beds to put up in the meeting room in case someone wants to stay there."

He convinced a dozen guests to double up. That freed six rooms. Some people have offered to rent apartments at \$1,000 a night. Bortler said, "but that's stupid and ridiculous. The people I've got coming in can't pay that."

"I've already been told by one person from California that he's going to use me and Best Western."

McMahon said, "I told him a number and get in line."

McMahon's Needling Unravels His Coach

By Frank Litsky

New York Times Service

NEW ORLEANS — The Chicago Bears' coach, Mike Ditka, first raised the possibility that his quarterback, Jim McMahon, would not be able to play Sunday against the New England Patriots in Super Bowl XX because of a potentially bruised lower back and left buttock. McMahon disagreed, saying that he was the size of a sumo wrestler and he would be all right.

After the treatment and a late workout Wednesday afternoon, coach and quarterback appeared to be more in agreement. "I was injured 10 days ago in the second quarter of the Los Angeles Rams in the National Football Conference title game," McMahon said.

McMahon was as positive as could be. Ten minutes after Ditka finished his news conference, McMahon said he was positive he would be able to play.

"I don't think I have to make a decision until game time," said McMahon.

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Bears' Defense a Blend of Might and Mind

By Howard Ullman

The Associated Press

NEW ORLEANS — Overpowering Chicago's defense is only part of the task facing New England's offensive line Sunday in the Super Bowl. The Patriots also will have to out-think the Bears, and that could be the hardest part.

Chicago's confusing scheme, which produced the NFL's top rated defense the past two seasons, keeps offensive linemen guessing on who will rush the passer. It requires instant adjustments in blocking assignments.

"The Bear defense is good," said center Pete Brock, the hub of New England's offensive line. "No body's really been able to stay on them effectively and that's one of our stronger points."

But the Bear defense end, Richard Dent said, "We didn't come all the way here to get overpowered."

The Patriots will have a size advantage in trench warfare, with their starting offensive line averaging 277.2 pounds (125.6 kilograms). Chicago's defensive line averages 274.5 pounds, including 308 of the

Buddy Ryan's Crews Were Not Always Super

Los Angeles Times Service

NEW ORLEANS — This is the third Super Bowl for Buddy Ryan, the Bears' defensive coordinator, and so far he is betting 500.

He was an assistant with the New York Jets when Joe Namath did his number on the Baltimore Colts, and he was on the Minnesota staff when the Vikings got run down by the Oakland Raiders, 32-14, in 1977. That one was not Ryan's finest hour.

He added, is that the Bears use linebackers Otis Wilson and Wilber Marshall in those spots.

"It's the same look, just bigger people," Dawson said. "On the blitz pickup, you have to see what they're doing and it may delay your [pass] pattern to get that read."

Even so, the Patriots overpowered and out-think the Bears, they will be out-numbered. The Bears sometimes rush eight men after lining up three on offense.

"When we're moving around on the line and a blocker doesn't know his assignment, he's going to blow a gasket."

But said John Hannah, the Patriots' offensive line guard, "It's an eight-man front, they've got one more guy up there than you can block. It's not that different from any other football game. You just have to block."

Said Patriots guard Ron Wootten, "It's tough on offensive linemen because they're not used to seeing fronts, but they force you to man block no matter what. You might have 4 or 5 one-on-one blocks, the Bear cornerbacks Mike Richardson and Leslie Frazier might have trouble covering such quick reactions."

Stanley Morgan, Stephen Strum and Irving Fryar.

"I don't think I'll get quite that much pressure out of them because we have better receivers than most teams," Wootten said.

The Patriots gained only 27 yards rushing in losing, 20-7, in Chicago in the second game of the season. But the Patriots offense has developed since, and Hannah says all-prouver missed that game with a strained right leg, is playing at his best of the season.

He customarily goes against an opponent's right tackle, in this case Tony Stewart. The more experienced Hannah, a 15-year veteran, would seem to have a substantial edge in that matchup.

"I don't think anybody relies on the idea of going against John Hannah," said the Bears' coach, Mike Ditka. But he said he did not think that contest would be one-sided.

Soviet Teams' Tour of NHL Went Well, Especially at Bank

The Associated Press

TORONTO — The two Soviet teams that recently completed a 10-game tour against National Hockey League opponents were so successful at the bank as they were on the ice.

Alan Eagleson, executive director of the association, said the tour was a success because the Soviet teams won 10 of 10 games, a record for any NHL tour.

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Julius Erving found the loose ball but the Phoenix Suns found him during a National Basketball Association game the 76ers won, 118-111, on Wednesday night in Philadelphia.

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta Braves	21	12	.636	0
Philadelphia 76ers	18	15	.545	3
New York Knicks	17	16	.515	4
Washington Wizards	17	16	.515	4
New York Nets	17	16	.515	4

CENTRAL CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Antonio Spurs	21	12	.636	0
Phoenix Suns	18	15	.545	3
Los Angeles Lakers	17	16	.515	4
Golden State Warriors	17	16	.515	4
Portland Trail Blazers	17	16	.515	4

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles Lakers	21	12	.636	0
Phoenix Suns	18	15	.545	3
San Antonio Spurs	17	16	.515	4
Golden State Warriors	17	16	.515	4
Portland Trail Blazers	17	16	.515	4

College Leaders

NCAA basketball leaders through Jan. 23

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
UCLA Bruins	21	12	.636	0
UCLA Bruins	21	12	.636	0
UCLA Bruins	21	12	.636	0
UCLA Bruins	21	12	.636	0
UCLA Bruins	21	12	.636	0

Selected College Results

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
UCLA Bruins	21	12	.636	0
UCLA Bruins	21	12	.636	0
UCLA Bruins	21	12	.636	0
UCLA Bruins	21	12	.636	0
UCLA Bruins	21	12	.636	0

INDIVIDUAL

Player	W	L	Pct.	GB
UCLA Bruins	21	12	.636	0
UCLA Bruins	21	12	.636	0
UCLA Bruins	21	12	.636	0
UCLA Bruins	21	12	.636	0
UCLA Bruins	21	12	.636	0

TEAM DEFENSE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
UCLA Bruins	21	12	.636	0
UCLA Bruins	21	12	.636	0
UCLA Bruins	21	12	.636	0
UCLA Bruins	21	12	.636	0
UCLA Bruins	21	12	.636	0

INDIVIDUAL

Player	W	L	Pct.	GB
UCLA Bruins	21	12	.636	0
UCLA Bruins	21	12	.636	0
UCLA Bruins	21	12	.636	0
UCLA Bruins	21	12	.636	0
UCLA Bruins	21	12	.636	0

TEAM DEFENSE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
UCLA Bruins	21	12	.636	0
UCLA Bruins	21	12	.636	0
UCLA Bruins	21	12	.636	0
UCLA Bruins	21	12	.636	0
UCLA Bruins	21	12	.636	0

INDIVIDUAL

Johnson, Houston	JR	15	163	10.9	
Wier, Loy-Hd	SR	25	161	10.7	California
ora, Loy-II	JR	15	160	10.7	Utah 85

PEOPLE

The Bishop's Daughter Joins the Fight

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RELOCATING YOUR EMPLOYEES

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HOLIDAYS and TRAVEL	
FLIGHTS	HOLIDAYS & TR
USA	FOR THE FEATURE WEEKEND TURN TO PAGE 58
Round Trip 7/20 \$1470 \$3450 \$3650 \$3900	MARBELLA-SPAIN Apr. beach front, 1 week, 2 persons week 4 persons 1/99. (P) 52
Europe 1st class \$124.95 \$7000 Pacific East Los Angeles \$502	HOTELS
\$500 returns, food	FRANCE
	PARIS - Place Athénienne ** Ave. E. Zola, 1-33 room the kitchen, fridge. Tele (1) 45 75

AVEL

772 00.

AL ESTATE	RENT/SHARE
100%	100%
90%	90%
80%	80%
70%	70%
60%	60%
50%	50%
40%	40%
30%	30%
20%	20%
10%	10%
0%	0%

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